THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

March 23, 1946

WORLD FAMINE

AN EDITORIAL

Shanghai's Price Boom

By John Ahlers

Shantung Needs Medical Aid

By Edward Rohrbough

Formosa's Currency Inflation

By C. Y. W. Meng

FRANCO-PERON AXIS?

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 101 PRICE CNC$300 NUMBER 4

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Friend

To The Editor:

Since the American News Agency was established here in Nanking, it has spared no efforts to furnish the local populace with all kinds of current magazines, newspapers, pictures and also sliding films. The staff of the Agency is doing what it can to bring about harmonious and sound understanding between th U.S.A. and China so that further friendly cooperation may be promoted and perpetuated so long as the two nations keep a means of mutual exchange of culture.

From a study of the various current publications set out in the library of the Agency, we fully realize the real intentions of America being aimed at China's becoming a large, strong and independent Power full of happiness and prosperity. The United States has no territorial as well as economically wild ambitions in China. From the vivid pictures in the windows of the said Agency on public exhibition, we have perceived the past paramount war success and the present scientific achievements of our friendly Nation. The more we understand each other, the firmer will our mutual relations be linked with full confidence. Thus these two Nations of the Pacific may march hand in hand for the realization and the maintenance of world peace and security.

If we are going to give thanks to U.S.A. for her kind help in our struggle against the Japanese and for her present aid to our post-war reconstruction, similar gratitude should be expressed for the fruitful contributions in respect of cultural assistance as rendered by the American News Agency here so far. However, I should like to propose that the Agency's activities should not be limited within the nature of propaganda only. It should undertake to do some additional work on behalf of the readers. It is a pity to say that when on a certain day, I stepped into the show room of the Agency, I found that the room, was heavily crowded with readers, some reading the Chinese newspapers, some looking for pictures in the periodicals and only a few perusing the "real foreign publications."

The trouble is not that most of the people dislike to read foreign papers and books, but they can only read them with much spelling. In order to remedy this defect, I sincerely suggest that the Nanking American News Agency will consider the opening of an evening school, free of charge, with an American teacher and using the magazines and newspapers as lessons to teach those readers who wish to know more about U.S.A. If this proposal be accepted and put into practice, I am sure that it will be whole-heartedly welcomed by the local residents, and will appeal especially to a large number of students, civil officials and professional workers, and clerks as a whole.

T. F. HSAI.

Nanking,
March 6, 1946.

Thieves and Robbers

To The Editor:

In Genesis of the Holy Bible we have read one of the Ten Commandments: "Thou shalt not steal." Thieves often do their jobs under cover of darkness or behind somebody else. Therefore, we must come to the conclusion that theft is something different from robbery done by a gang of highwaymen.

After they have got from you what they want they would let you go, leaving your soul and body intact, to say the worst, and a shirt and a pair of shorts behind so that you could pluck up your courage to start your business again without forcing you to face much cold or hunger or to make a show of the worst part of your body. This is what we call sportsmanship of a robber which virtue is never dreamed of by thieves.

The Soviet Union has just stood up again after World War II. Thanks to

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Lend-Lease supplies that saved her from Hitler's ironfoot and thanks to the late American President Franklin D. Roosevelt who had made the Soviet Union strong and big enough as to stand on her feet alongside with her allies. By fishing in troubled waters in the northeastern nine provinces while the Red Army defeated the Jap Kwantung Army in Manchuria during the closing days of the war, USSR has lost her big power prestige—and everything on the international scene. She stole China's sovereignty in Manchuria; she stripped Manchuria of all her industrial equipments and manchinery and moved them to Siberia; she did such a stealing without anybody's knowledge; she is, all in all, no less than a thief.

Thieves should be condemned and duly punished by God and the public all over the world. Should Russia refuse to remain within the bounds of the moral law, the will of all the peace-loving people of the world must be united in opposition to such a house-breaker since theft carries not only disorder to the whole world but also bankruptcy to China when she has just got a spell of breath and is ready to go along the road to her postwar reconstruction, for which Manchuria's heavy industries are badly needed.

FREDERICK K. C. T'UNG.

Shanghai,
March 12, 1946.

Overlooked?

To The Editor:

We are interpreting officers of the Commission on Aeronautical Affairs (COAA). We began our work as early as 1940 when the American Volunteer Group under General C. L. Chennault was established.

Not until the U.S. ground forces' arrival in China in 1943 did the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the National Military Council begin sending interpreter officers to work with the U.S. Ground Forces. The College students thus conscripted were assigned to work either in the U.S. Ground Force (FAB) or in the 14th AAF (COAA). After V-J Day, we learned from the newspapers that there will be an examination to select FAB interpreters to be sent to America for further studies. It seems that COAA interpreters were excluded in the examination. We petitioned General A. C. Wedemeyer and he said that we may join in this examination and advised us to get in touch with the Ministry of Education which in turn advised us to get in touch with the FAB. According to a letter from the FAB, only interpreters belonging to FAB will be permitted to take this examination. We hereby request the officials of the Ministry of Education and those who are directly in charge of this matter to answer the following two questions:

1. Both interpreters of COAA & FAB were conscripted in the same way and were trained and assigned work by the same Interpreters School. Why then shall we be treated differently?
2. Both have done the same work during the war and have struggled arm in arm with our Allied Forces. Why are the former excluded in this examination?

Perhaps it is due to the comparatively smaller number of interpreters in COAA. There are 3000-odd interpreters in FAB, while there are only some 300 interpreters in COAA. Perhaps, we are forgotten. But we cannot forsake ourselves and our duty in our national reconstruction, and therefore have no intention to give up the opportunity for further studies.

THE INTERPRETING OFFICERS
OF COAA IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai,
March 13, 1946.

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World Famine

THE specter of famine again hangs over millions. World food production is estimated at 12 percent below the pre-war level, while European food production is reported down by 20 percent. Exact figures for Asia and Africa are not known, except that production greatly has been curtailed by war and drought. Not since the end of the last war has world-wide famine been so imminent.

Today the American people are being mobilized by their government and by their religious, civic and business leaders in an effort to reduce daily consumption so that supplies for the hungry may be squeezed from the below-normal U.S. larder.

The American diet, which had been reduced below its generally plentiful normal during the war, will again be reduced and some foodstuffs, recently released from the restricted list, may again be rationed. The Government has ordered packing houses to increase "set aside" percentages for government use, U.S. army rations have been reduced and the American people have been told that they must expect a 25 percent cut in their present wheat consumption, as well as substantial reductions in fats and oils, rice, dried beans and peas, canned meats, poultry, fish and canned milk and cream.

Statements by public leaders such as former President Herbert Hoover and Secretary of Commerce Wallace have brought home to the people the need for less food consumption. Hoover, during a conference with President Truman, said:

"The last great reservoir from which starvation can be halted is in the United States. There is thrust upon us one of the greatest obligations of these troubled years. It is my belief that the American people will respond again, as they did after the last war. And we cannot fail."

Secretary Wallace, emphasizing the need of the world's hungry people said: "The 6,000,000 tons (the amount of foodstuffs to be shipped from the United States during the first six months of 1946) mean bread—and only bread—for 120,000,000 people. And for every million tons we fail to provide, it would mean 20,000,000 people going without bread—or, at best, spreading a bare subsistence diet to the point of starvation."

While a sacrifice of 25 percent of his wheat supply—or 25 percent of his total food supply for that matter—will not be a serious sacrifice to the average American, nor affect his health, the mere fact that he is tightening his belt so that others may have a minimum diet this year is evidence of his desire to aid mankind and promote the welfare of the world.

Most countries which are producing food surpluses are also contributing, either freely through UNRRA like the United States, the British Commonwealth and others, or are at least selling their surplus, like Argentina.

In view of this, it might behoove others to do what they can. Outside of Europe the neediest regions are China, India and South Africa. Undoubtedly, the people of each of these regions can do much to aid themselves.

In China for instance, which with India constitutes perhaps the neediest area of the world, much could be done to distribute what supplies are available. For some time now we have been more and more impressed with the huge stocks of food displayed in the shop windows in Shanghai, while the city's poor are living at the starvation level. We have been more and more impressed with the increasingly greater amount of UNRRA stocks which are daily finding their way into the godowns of rich merchants and speculators who for thousands of years have always profited by famine in China. We also have been impressed by the continuing official receptions at which expensive foreign liquors are served and at the feasts where rare delicacies are provided by "underpaid" government servants.

FIGURE ON THE OTHER SHORE

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

We might suggest that during these critical days of food shortage the government would do well to make every effort to get hoarded goods out of the city's bulging godowns and on the market. Further this might be a good time to re-impose the wartime regulations limiting official banquets to simple foods.

In any event it would seem the part of good taste and realistic thinking to make every effort to improve the food situation in China as much as possible by internal means, since the rest of the world is now doing what it can to aid China's hungry millions.

A TREE GROWS IN ARGENTINA

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Franco-Peron Axis?

ONCE upon a short time ago, a dictator named Mussolini arose in Italy. The world at first looked askance at him, but soon succumbed to his verbal exuberance and tried to "get along with him, for all that." Then came Hitler. "Ah, well," sighed the world. "he's not really half as bad as they make him out to be." And the world learned to get along with him too. Mussolini and Hitler gave their "gentlemen's promises" that their variety of "ism" was not for sale or export and that if trust was reposed in them all would be well and good.

But as the ties between the Duce and the Fuehrer grew firmer, the world became a little chilled in its optimism. The best of all possible worlds began to appear less of a good thing than formerly. Leaders of the democracies, however, continued to maintain that, after all, sooner or later "thieves fall out." This approach was continued even after the German Army launched its attack on Poland. No, London and Paris were confident, Mussolini would not throw Italy into the scales of war. Yet when he did, small surprise was evidenced. How inevitable it all appeared.

Today, wishful thinkers are beginning to assume the same line of thought. What evil outside of his own country can Franco commit, people are asking. And Peron? What can he do? That is the importance of the events taking shape. For without a Hitler and Mussolini there could certainly not have been a Franco. And quite conceivably, without a Franco there would not have been a Peron. That is not where the analogy stops. For "Peronitis" is a disease, which, if unchecked at the start, may spread to other Latin American states. That, and that alone, is the sound analysis of the situation in Argentina today.

Unchecked "Peronitis" can, and undoubtedly will, spread beyond the Pampas and the river Platte. If the seeds of Fascism could be blown across an entire ocean by the ill-winds of greed and oppression, then what opportunities must lie ahead of it in turbulent South America. It is not generally known that a terrific "Hispanamerican" propaganda barrage is continually focused on South America by both the Franco regime and the Falangist Party. By radio, by pamphlet, and by underground activities and travelling agents, Franco has attempted to resurrect the Spanish Empire of yore on a new racial-political basis. Pan-Germanism as expostulated by Hitler, has, for a long time now, been imitated by Franco in the form of Pan-Hispanic ties.

It would appear that this bombastic credo has found fertile ground in Argentina. As the two international pariahs Hitler and Mussolini joined hands, so now a coalition between Franco and Peron is not impossible, in fact, would appear most probable.

When there is a cancerous growth in the human system, immediate laceration must take place, lest the dreaded growth spread through the entire body. Fascism has demonstrated its ruthless virility. If it is not now expurgated from the world's body politic, it may even arise, like a phoenix, in the defeated states.

There is, therefore, no time to lose. Franco has "dug himself in," thus making his removal the more difficult. Peron is still on the upshoot. If the world allows him to obtain a firmer grip on the Argentine nation it may soon be too late for a minor operation, of the type engendered today. Let no time be lost. Let the nations of the world, acting as trustees of universal democracy, as of that of the Argentine people, sever all ties with the new tyrant of the Pampas and remove him. Diplomacy and sanctions today will mean that much less blood tomorrow.

More Power To Them

ONE problem which today may be said to affect vitally more than 600,000,000 people on both sides of the Pacific is the question of raising the purchasing power of some 450,000,000 Chinese, who until now have hardly known what it means to be in need of machines, equipment and a variety of gadgets manufactured on the other side of the ocean. Much less have they known the satisfaction of getting these goods. The majority of Chinese have never had the purchasing power to become customers for agricultural equipment, for example, in spite of the fact that such an item as tractors would greatly raise the productivity of the hard-working Chinese peasant.

Although the United States emerges from the war with a shortage of some products and a backlog of orders at home, it will not be long before a surplus will become felt in most industries. Besides holding all the possibilities to produce the goods, the United States holds all, or practically all, the possibilities of buying them. In this position, the United States can either create a period of prosperity or a period of depression. To whom much is given, from him much will be asked, as the saying goes.

American leaders have often reiterated the fact that the United States must take leadership in world affairs, both economic and moral. Leaving the latter aside, economic development in this country most certainly depends on how investments and credits will be handled and allocated by the United States.

Short range investments calculated to bring immediate profits to business men can only harm China at this stage, for they will have to be invested in such sections of her economy where profits will be based on cheap labor. Short-term investments can in no way aid in the development of Chinese economy which, as all experts agree, needs a long period to get on its two feet.

Wise, long-term investments or credits, on the other hand, are the only means which will genuinely help China in her efforts to become a first class industrial-agricultural nation. Long-term credits with returns a long way off, can be invested and used where they will be most needed: the development of China's backward agriculture.

These long-term credits on the part of the United States must naturally concur with decisive changes in the lot of the Chinese peasant at home, if such investment is to bear any fruit. For once the peasant tills and ploughs his own land, once he is relieved of oppressive taxes and rents, he will be in the market for a number of machines and gadgets, tractors and combines being not the least among these.

A strong, unified and democratic China above all needs a strong economic foundation and this can only be built with the help of the country which possesses the required instruments. Besides, this will in no manner be a one-sided affair: all to China and nothing in return. The United States is just as much in need of the Chinese market as this country is in need of American credits and, in their wake, machines.

But it should be remembered, that only a wise policy of investment will contribute to the building of a sound Chinese economy: haphazard investment will surely be a one-sided deal, bringing huge profits to American business and hardly any development to China.

It remains for history to show whether American capital has taken cognizance of this fact and proved itself up to the mark.

25 Years Ago in Millard's Review Of The Far East

March 19, 1921.

How's Business?

Nine out of 10 business men, bankers and steamship men will reply to this question: "There's not much doing and I can't see any improvement for at least six months."

* * *

So Sorry!

In excuse for their seizure of Korea, their excursions into Manchuria and Siberia and their violation of China, the Japanese plead crowded conditions in their country and their need for a place in the sun.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

March 21, 1936.

Headlines:

Japan Moves Toward Fascism, Inflation and War on the Continent.

* * *

New Bridge

The Ministry of Railways has decided to construct a steel bridge across the Yellow River at Tungkwan on the Shansi-Honan border. The cost is estimated at CNC$3,000,000.

Shantung Badly In Need Of Medical Aid In Spite Of Communist Efforts

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

FIFTEEN million people of the southern half of Shantung Province have only three "hospitals," but they're not hospitals like anything Americans know. Operations are performed at the "hospital," but there is never housing space for patients, so they are farmed out into private homes where doctors and nurses visit them periodically.

Those are the findings of Doctors Han Li-min and Wang Shiao-fang of CNRRA and Doctor Herbert K. Abrams of UNRRA who are now in this capital of the Provincial Government of the Liberated Area of Shantung studying health conditions with a view toward implementing the relief work of their organizations in the area.

The type of village hospital the doctors have found is an outgrowth of wartime conditions in the Liberated Area. The government, the army, the doctors, and the people never knew when a Jap mopping-up campaign might be directed their way, so they could not establish permanent centers of any sort, not even for sick and wounded. Doctors and patients had to be ready to move on at a moment's notice, and they had to expect that they might even be surprised so that camouflage would be their only protection. Nowhere did the Japs wage more brutal warfare against the civilian populations than in the Liberated Area. So if the Japs did come too fast, every effort was made to conceal the evidences of the hospital's existence and the patients just hoped the Japs would remain ignorant of the presence of an Anti-Jap organization under their noses.

The three hospitals now in operation are the Provincial Hospital at Lin-I, another government hospital at Chu Hsien, near the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railroad, and the New 4th Army Hospital in Wangchiao about 20 li west of Lan-I. After visiting the Provincial and the New 4th Army Hospitals, the doctors say both are primitive and poorly supplied with medicines. There are no sulfa drugs and penicillin is something the doctors have heard about. Operating rooms are equipped with a few old surgical instruments and the Provincial Hospital has a fluoroscope that was captured from the Japs.

Capable doctors are even scarcer in this Liberated Area than facilities, the relief doctors say, though the New 4th Army's medical program here is headed by Dr. Tsui Yi-tien, a graduate of Mukden University and a veteran of Chinese Red Cross work with the New 4th when it was part of the Chinese National Army. His staff consists of seven graduate doctors and several nurses. The Provincial Hospital is headed by a man whose medical studies were never completed because of the war and the hospital has no graduate doctors for there are none in Lin-I though the population of the city is 40,000. It does have five trained nurses and one graduate pharmacist all of whom were educated at Chi-Loo University.

In spite of inadequacies, the hospitals do what they can toward fighting disease in their surrounding areas. The New 4th Army Hospital is primarily for the troops, but it treats everyone who needs medical care as well as it can. It has 300 patients scattered among four villages where they are housed, according to the custom, in homes of friendly peasants.

The Provincial Hospital has a "mobile" medical unit of 5 persons, trained in simple remedies and first aid, who travel to surrounding villages on bicycles and mules.

The medical authorities are taking steps to educate as many medical workers as possible. The New 4th Army operates a military medical school in Lin-I with some 60 students who will receive 3 years of medical training. Already the school has trained 1500 public health workers and 100 students in the villages in a four-month course consisting of first aid, sanitation, and elementary medical care. In the Provincial Hospital, 20 boys and girls are learning first aid and simple hospital procedure. Health education is one of the most important courses in the primary and middle schools and the Public Health authorities plan to bring 80 rural students to Lin-I shortly to begin a one-year course in public health. The Communist Party has issued a directive to mass workers in the rural sections to establish two-month courses in public health, and in Lin-I a cooperative drugstore will be established soon.

But the relief doctors agree that all these efforts are quite inadequate for the control of the major medical problems of the area which are: malnutrition, tuberculosis, kala-azar, malaria, and other infectious diseases. Kala-azar, caused by a protozoan germ called Leishmania and spread by the sand-fly, claims a 20 percent or greater mortality. The death rate from tuberculosis is very high, though no figures are available. Tuberculosis of the bones and joints, as well as of the lungs, is common.

Fifty percent of the newborn infants die and one of the common causes of the death of infants is tetanus due to lack of proper aseptic care during childbirth, but no vaccines are available to the people.

This area has always been deficient in medical skill and facilities, the doctors say, as in pre-war days there was only one hospital in the area, that one having been operated by the Presbyterian Mission at Lin-I. Eight years of war have intensified deficiencies in spite of the efforts of the Communist Government.

CNRRA, with the aid of UNRRA, hopes to assist in the rehabilitation of hospitals and to establish some where there have been none before. Modern medicines will be imported in greater quantities when the plans are complete. The first CNRRA convoy of supplies to Lin-I, which brought the doctors, included in its cargo some three tons of medical supplies and a quantity of powdered milk which will be distributed to the hospitals now in operation.

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Iran Charged With Breaking Soviet Treaty

WHILE reports from New York asserted that Iran was planning to take the present issue before the Security Council when it convenes on March 25, the Moscow press charged "reactionary elements" in the government with attempts to seize Soviet territory by pitting the Soviet Union against other great powers. Greater vigilance on the part of the Soviets was demanded as necessary owing to the "machinations of the Iranian Government", which were reportedly revealed back in 1919 at the Paris conference when the Iranian Government laid claims to Russian territories, including Azerbaidjan, Baku, Soviet Armenia, part of Dagestan and other districts.

Tass denied reports emanating from American sources pertaining to the movement of Russian troops toward the Turkish border in North Iran, saying that they in no way correspond to the truth."

Meanwhile, political murders and demonstrations were reported continuing in Teheran. Leftists blamed Premier Sultaneh for his continued silence on the results of the Moscow negotiations and feared that with the dissolution of the Parliament, an "authoritarian regime" would be set up.

In Moscow, the paper Izvestia claimed that innumerable breaches against the 1921 Soviet-Iranian treaty have been committed by the Iran Government. After Russia had renounced all her privileges in the country, the paper said, it was understood that these would not be granted to third parties. The Iranian government, however, proceeded to grant 50-year oil concessions to the American Standard Oil Company, at the same time refusing to grant the Soviets similar concessions in the north when these were requested in 1944.

General Ahmed Sepehboe Amir Ahmedi, Iranian minister of War, denied categorically all statements credited to him by foreign newsmen to the effect that the Iranian Army would defend the capital "to the last man" if Russian troops moved toward Teheran. "I desire to make known that no such statement has been made by me....," the War minister declared.

The flight of prominent right-wing Iranians was reported to be taking place from the Persian capital.

Meanwhile, reports from London declared that a Soviet-Iranian oil treaty was now under discussion. The so-called pro-Soviet Iran Premier Ghavam es Sultaneh, was reported to have called reinforcements of the Iranian Army into Teheran, and this move confused observers as to the actual motives of the Government.

Shanghai's Spectacular Price Boom And Industrial Outlook

By JOHN AHLERS

SHARES of corporations running manufacturing industries in Shanghai experienced price increases which are sensational even against the background of the soaring gold, foreign exchange and commodity quotations of the past six months. The middle of March saw the leading share in this group, Wing On Textiles, quoted above CNC$4000, yet six months ago buyers were reluctant to take this same share at CNC$200. Its market price has increased twentyfold.

This is not merely an increase in terms of Chinese national currency. By mid-September last, the American dollar was quoted here at around CNC$660, so that at that time 30 American cents formed the equivalent of the Wing On Textiles share price. Today, both greenback notes in Shanghai as well as Shanghai telegraphic transfer on New York are priced slightly above CNC$2000, and the present foreign exchange value of the Wing On Textiles share is US$2. It has increased sevenfold over six months; Wall Street has no bargains like this to offer.

The share boom in Shanghai is the more remarkable because it has carried local share quotations far beyond pre-war parities. The Wing On Textiles share before the war featured a CNC$10 par value, equivalent to US$2.95, while its 1936 market value was only around CNC$6.00 or US$1.80. During the war, this share was split into tenths, through the gratuitous issue of bonus shares, so that the present share's pre-war par is but CNC$1.00 or US$0.30. On that U.S. dollar par it was six months ago—but the Shanghai market presently seems to consider its intrinsic value seven times greater.

The Wing On Textiles share is by no means alone. Its leads the pack, but the majority of the other Shanghai Chinese industrial shares have risen in proportion. All today are quoted at a multiple of what they fetched last mid-autumn, and this in terms of both Chinese and foreign currencies. All are considered far more valuable than in pre-war times. The question arises: why?

Shanghai industrial establishments certainly did not improve in wartime. Technically, they have deteriorated. Many have lost to the Japanese valuable items of machinery and equipment. Many had to substitute China-made parts or lubricants for foreign ones, and thereby increased the wear and tear of their machinery. Most, at one time or another during these years of war, stood totally or partially still, with their machinery badly attended, or not at all. All of these industries are 10 years older than they were before the start of the Sino-Japanese war, and failed to share in the industrial progress which during this same period was experi-

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enced—greatly enhanced and sped up by the war—in Western countries.

There is, then, nothing in the technical position of Shanghai's industries which would indicate that they have a greater value now than before the war. The inflation of Chinese national currency undoubtedly justified an inflation of industrial share prices, but not to an extent larger than the inflation of gold bar and foreign exchange quotations. Yet, share valuations have increased much more. The main reason is that Shanghai's manufacturing industries are expected to harvest, within the next few months, quite extra-ordinarily high profits from exploitation of the enormous discrepancies between the price levels inside and outside of China.

Shanghai's industries constitute the only modern large-scale manufacturing establishment in China. Fuel, so short throughout the war, has once more been made available, in the form of both coal and oil. The Shanghai Power Company supplies electricity for industrial consumption without limitation. Across the seas to Shanghai speed dozens of ships carrying essential items of industrial re-equipment and, in particular, raw materials. The Shanghai textile industry, in particular, leading among local industries, expects the early arrival of large quantities of raw cotton which will make an end to the raw material shortage in this main line.

The new foreign supplies come from areas where commodity prices, in terms of foreign exchange, are but a fraction of what they are in China. They come to an area where they can be sold for a multiple of what they cost. Of course, the commodity price level in China is bound to decline steeply and speedily. But profit margins presently within the reach of Shanghai industries are extra-ordinarily high, and even precipitate price declines do not threaten, for months to come, to wipe out these margins.

Shanghai, after all, is not alone. Behind the local demand of Shanghai stands the far more pressing demand from outports for commodities of all sorts, backed with offers of paying almost any price for first shipments. Again and again, these last few months have seen Shanghai prices supported by higher outport offers. The more coastal, river, canal and railroad communications are restored, the more commodity-starved inland areas regain access to the coast and Shanghai, and reassert their demand for Shanghai manufactures. There is no doubt that the recent price increase in Shanghai was largely due to, if not chiefly engineered by, the increasing demand at high prices from outports.

The boom in Shanghai's industrial shares thus appears based not upon durable appreciation of the shares' intrinsic value but upon out-of-the-ordinary expectations of a one-time windfall of altogether extra-ordinary profits. This is a pretty precarious basis.

Currency, Inflation Foremost Of Formosa's Problems Today

By C. Y. W. MENG

(Formosa, the "Island Province" which the end of World War II saw returned to China, is the subject of this interesting article from the pen of C. Y. W. Meng, who is greatly indebted to Mr. Shu Chien-ping for the information and statistics contained in this survey. Mr. Shu only recently returned from Formosa. This data is particularly timely in view of current widespread interest in Formosa, which the acute shipping shortage has rendered something of a gold mine for those adventurous business men who have been able to get shipments of sorely-needed foodstuffs over to Formosa and have been able to return with sugar, lumber and other cargoes worth several times what they cost in Formosa today.)

RECENTLY, there has been heavy booking of steamship tickets for Formosa. Obviously, this is due to the fact that there are many people who are planning to start business in China's "Island Province." However, there is one great handicap to business—the chaotic condition of finances in Formosa.

Although more than half a year has passed since the return of this "Lost Child" to his mother's arms, the old financial structure still remains in operation in Formosa. None of the four government banks (The Central Bank of China, Bank of China, Bank of Communications and The Farmers' Bank of China) nor The Central Trust and The Postal Savings and Remittance Bank has yet established any branch in the newly recovered island.

The financial structure of Formosa consists of one trust company, one industrial treasury, no less than 400 credit corporations and argicultural associations and seven banks.

Actually Cooperatives

Both credit corporations and agricultural associations are in fact cooperatives in the character of their business. Their sole function is to handle "funds for the masses." A large part of bank loans to the people has to pass through their hands. The industrial treasury has credit corporations, agricultural associations, industrial corporations and other controlled industrial and commercial corporations as its members. The treasury's principal function is to supply credits of long or short terms to all its members.

The seven banks in Formosa are the Taiwan Bank (Bank of Formosa), Ka Nan Bank (The South China Bank), Ko Sho Bank (The Industrial and Commercial Bank), Chu Ka (or Chang Hua, name of a district in Formosa) Bank, The Savings Bank of Formosa, Nippon Kan Chu Bank (The Industrial Bank of Japan) and San Wa (or San Ho) Bank.

The Taiwan Bank is a stock company of limited liability. The stockholders are almost exclusively the Japanese financial, industrial and commercial corporations and individuals, and only five percent of its stock is owned by the Japanese government. As it was delegated with the power to issue notes by the Japanese government, this Bank is in fact a "Central Bank of Formosa."

Note Issue Large

When Formosa was taken over by China last autumn, the deposits in the Taiwan Bank amounted to Yen 440,000,000, and bank notes issued totalled Yen 2,700,000,000. It had established 16 branches in Formosa, four in Japan and several in China. In the latter part of the war, it had established branches in the South Seas Islands.

Ka Nan Bank was established with joint Japanese and Formosan capital. It was originally intended to be a financial institution for the promotion of Japanese economic exploitation of the South Sea islands. Half of its stock was owned by the Taiwan Bank, thus reducing this bank to the status of a subsidiary. When Formosa was taken over by China, the liabilities of the bank amounted to Yen 24,000,000, while its assets and

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securities, principally in the form of the Japanese government bonds, amounted to nearly Yen 10,000,000.

Joint Capital Banks

Ko Sho Bank also was established with joint Japanese and Formosan capital. It had 30 branches throughout Formosa. When Formosa was taken over by China, the bank's deposits amounted to Yen 280,000,000 and its securities, principally Japanese government bonds, totalled Yen 170,000,000.

Chu Ka Bank was another Japanese - Formosan joint - capital bank, with the larger portion of its capital Japanese. It had 48 branches throughout Formosa. When Formosa was taken over by China, its deposits amounted to Yen 140,000,000 and securities, also principally Japanese government bonds, totalled Yen 90,000,000.

The Savings Bank of Formosa was another Japanese-Formosan capitalized bank. Its principal function was to absorb savings from the people. When Formosa was taken over, the deposits amounted to only Yen 86,600,000,— an average of Yen 200 for each depositor, while securities, principally Japanese government bonds, totalled Yen 98,700,000.

Nippon Kan Chu Bank was an exclusively Japanese-owned bank with its head office in Japan and five branches in Formosa. It was purely an industrial investment bank. The capital of its branches in Formosa was all allocated by the head office. When Formosa was taken over by China, deposits amounted to only Yen 29,000,000 while its loans and investments amounted to Yen 135,000,000. Inasmuch as the Japanese government bonds were all held by the head office of the bank, no such item is among the assets of its branches in Formosa.

San Wa Bank was another exclusively Japanese-owned bank with its head office in Japan and three branches in Formosa, one each in the northern, southern and central districts. Purely a commercial bank, most of the loans it extended were short term. When Formosa was taken over, deposits amounted to Yen 140,000,000, cash to Yen 58,000,000, and loans to Yen 56,000,000. As in the case of Nippon Kan Chu Bank, this bank's branches in Formosa did not hold any Japanese government bonds.

From the above brief account, it will be seen that the greatest contribution made by these banks in Formosa during the war was to pump the people's funds into the war chest of the Japanese government through heavy subscription to Japanese government bond issues. Their holdings of such bonds now constitute nearly 60 percent of the total assets of these jointly - capitalized Japanese - Formosan banks.

It is clear that the future of these banks in Formosa is largely dependent upon the manner in which the Chinese authorities handle the problem of the Japanese government bonds. This is really the most important of all the financial questions confronting Formosa in the very near future.

Note Issue In Formosa

A study of the note issue of the Taiwan Bank reveals the seriousness of the problem of the Japanese government bonds.

Before the Office of the Chinese Director-General in Formosa took action to freeze all notes of Bank of Japan in November 1945, there were two kinds of notes in circulation in Formosa. One was issued by the Bank of Japan, the other by the Taiwan Bank. There is no way of knowing the amount of bank notes issued by the Bank of Japan in circulation in Formosa, nor the sum frozen. However, it is known that notes issued by the Taiwan Bank totalled Yen 900,000,000 in January 1945. Since then the monthly increase was about Yen 100,000,000 and reached Yen 1,400,000,000 by July 1945. After the Japanese surrender, the note issue was further increased and reached the new high of Yen 2,700,000,000 by mid-October. Obviously, the principal reason was that the Japanese authorities had resorted to note issue to meet their huge military expenses in Formosa. Secondly, it was partially due to the heavy withdrawals of deposits by the people.

After October 15, 1945, however, the increase in note issue was halted as the Taiwan Bank was placed under Chinese control. The total was Yen 2,897,873,519.

As to the reserve for this note issue, it was made up by the following:—

	Yen
Cash	21,350.49
Notes of Bank of Japan	9,064,000.00
Deposits of Bank of Japan	291,417,356.65
Japanese Government Bonds	610,000,000.00
Government Securities	37,000,000.00
Other Securities	757,031,460.00
Commercial Certificates	1,193,339,351.86
Total	Yen 2,897,873,519.00

Of this reserve, Japanese government bonds alone amounted to Yen 610,000,000. It is also to be noted that of Yen 1,193,339,351.86 worth of commercial certificates, nearly 60 percent was held in Tokyo.

Thus the Taiwan Bank's reserve against note issue came principally from foreign exchange and foreign securities, and this "foreign country" was Japan.

Perhaps the reason why the Chinese authorities in Formosa have not yet attempted to dispose of the Japanese government bonds is due to the realization of the seriousness of the problem. So, to date, Japanese government bonds still constitute part of the reserve of the note issues of the Taiwan Bank, and still make up part of the assets of the other banks in Formosa. So long as the problem of the Japanese government bonds is not disposed of, the liquidation of these banks in Formosa can hardly get under way.

Currency Deflation

By November 1945, the Office of the Chinese Director-General in Formosa had frozen notes issued by the Bank of Japan and notes of Yen 1000 denomination issued by the Taiwan Bank. Both had to be deposited with the Taiwan Bank as fixed deposits for a period of one year for the former and one and a half years for the latter. But in both cases, each depositor is permitted to draw a definite amount every month to cover his living expenses.

The purpose of freezing bank notes is twofold: to prohibit notes issued by Bank of Japan from circulation, and to achieve currency deflation. While there is no knowledge as to what sum of Bank of Japan notes in circulation in

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Formosa has been frozen, it is now known that one-fourth of the notes issued by the Taiwan Bank has been frozen as figures released at the end of October show that, of the total issue of Yen 2,897,873,-519, no less than Yen 784,280,000 were Yen 1000 notes.

Currency Deflation Effect

But the question arises: What has been the effect of currency deflation upon commodity prices?

After the Japanese surrender, the Japanese in Formosa, believing that they would soon be sent back to Japan, began to hoard notes issued by the Bank of Japan. Similarly, rich Formosans who had the greater part of the Taiwan Bank notes of Yen 1000 denomintion also kept them in their pockets. The Formosans, ignorant of the Chinese policy toward private enterprises and foreign trade, had not the courage to start business and merely continued keeping their money in their pockets although a great part of these bank notes had in fact already been frozen before the Chinese authorities took action.

For these reasons, the freezing of more than one-fourth of the bank notes in Formosa did not have any appreciable effect toward lowering commodity prices. Nevertheless, it does not mean that these measures were ineffective. Had the Chinese authorities not taken this course of action, commodity prices in Formosa undoubtedly would have gone up much higher.

Exchange Rate

Since the taking over, the fixing of an exchange rate between Chinese national currency and the currency in Formosa has become the most urgent financial problem. But this problem is most difficult. This is because the currency in Formosa does not contain any definite content of gold, and its exchange rate with Chinese dollars and other foreign currencies except Japanese Yen had been nonexistent for a long time. Furthermore, there also was no exchange rate between Chinese dollar and Japanese Yen. Although the United States recently fixed an artificial ratio of US$1 for 15 Japanese Yen, it is only a provisional measure to cope with a financial emergency.

In order to fix the exchange rate, two measures have been advanced. One is to restore the currency in Formosa to the gold or foreign exchange standard, and the other is to fix the rate on the basis of the purchasing power parity of the currency in Formosa and other currencies.

The first measure requires a large stock of gold to be held by the Taiwan Bank. In case of foreign exchange standard, it also requires the careful selection of one more stable foreign currency in addition to the holding of a large stock of foreign exchange. This may, of course, mean American currency. But both steps could hardly be carried out unless currency in Formosa is put under the thorough control of The Central Bank of China.

The second measure is also not free of difficulties. Trade relations have not been resumed. Furthermore, commodity prices in both China and Formosa are quite confusing.

For these reasons, it is probably most difficult to fix the exchange rate between Chinese dollars and Formosan currency. Before the Central Bank of China takes over the management of the currency in Formosa, the Taiwan Bank will be in the most hopeless condition.

According in a report carried on December 19, 1945, by Central News Agency, the Chinese authorities in Formosa had fixed the exchange rate provisionally at one Taiwan Yen to CNC$30. and Taiwan Yen 37.50 to US$1. But these must not be regarded as the established rates of exchange. They are all provisional measures. In the former, it is intended to assist the Chinese administrative staffs in Formosa to remit their salary back to China, and, in the latter, it is applicable only to the American Army in Formosa to enable the troops to exchange their U.S. money into Taiwen Yen.

Finance And Agriculture

Lastly, let it be pointed out that the financial stability in Formosa largely depends on the prosperity of agriculture in the island.

Formosan farmers need imported bean products and chemical fertilizers, of both of which there now is an acute shortage. If the supply of both is not forthcoming, the whole economy in Formosa may collapse before long.

Shantung City Welcomes UNRRA Relief Supplies

MORE than 10,000 farmers and peasants crowded the city of Linyi in Shantung Province to welcome the first truck convoy of UNRRA supplies, the first medical aid to reach this part of the country since the Japanese invasion. The convoy, under the supervision of regional director A. A. Dorrance, consisted of nine trucks and three other vehicles bringing a total of 27 tons of supplies for distribution to the population by CNRRA.

Edward Rohrbough, United Press correspondent who witnessed the event, reported that the convoy was greeted by mass demonstrations on the road from Tsingtao. Thousands gathered at a village so small that it could not be found on the map, to welcome supplies from the outside world, wrote Rohrbough. In the town of Linyi itself the demonstrators gathered on a plowed five-acre field. To express their joy at the sight of the first supplies, the population staged a harvest dance which is very popular throughout Shantung and Kiangsu.

The supplies included eight tons of powdered condensed milk, three tons of medicines, two and a half tons of flour, and three tons of clothes donated by the American people. These supplies, the correspondent says, are very welcome, although hardly sufficient to fill the needs of the destitute and starving people of that area, which is at present threatened with an expected spring famine.

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Sino-American Trade Prospects Overestimated By Optimists

By S. E. SHIFRIN

TODAY we seem to witness in the United States a wild flurry of exporters trying to gate-crash what seems to them a fabulously rich China market. This enthusiasm is contagious and cumulative and more and more people and organizations seem to join in the frenzied dance around the totem pole of unlimited opportunity in the foreign field. Articles are being written, associations being formed, and experts are growing increasingly oracular about this Promised Land that is China. Many old foreign residents in China and just as many, if not more, Chinese seem to look on with a distinctly cynical and superior "we-know-better" smile at the current festive display of optimism. The point is: what has more foundation—the glowing reports or the superior smile?

To tackle the question from the right angle there are certain basic facts which American economic writers have stressed time and again but which have not received sufficient attention abroad. The nature of American economy today is predominantly—and more than that of any other country—dynamic, predicated as it is upon the basic assumption of American civilization, that the bigger a thing the better it is. American industry has periodically outgrown itself and the great depression of 1929 was not the first that the United States has experienced.

The Big Three

There were at least three big cataclysms in American economic history but every time new developments provided the solution. After the 1837-1843 depression railroad construction and the land boom provided the drug that the country's economy needed; after 1893 the manifold technological developments in the field of light metals, the rise of finance capitalism and the growth of the motorcar industry produced the golden key to recovery. But it was really in 1907-1909—when mass production of the Ford Model T was started—that the motor car industry provided a field for huge capital investment. This proved to be the turning point of American economy from a capital goods production orientation to an ever growing consumption economy—by encouraging peolpe through advertising campaigns to buy more and newer and better consumer goods every year in order to "keep up with the Joneses", rather than save and accumulate capital. In the 1920's a new and better incentive was found through the nationwide instalment plans. All this crashed in 1929 with the stock market and it was in 1935 that the economy started painfully hobbling with full recovery being provided only by the stimulus of World War II.

In this post-war period, in spite of aviation and television promising to become the "new frontier," American economy periodically seems to need, U.S. businessmen, and especially the smaller ones, turn their faces more and more towards foreign trade with the world in general and China in particular. What a tremendous number of GI's and Marines and Navy personnel in China want to return here after demobilization expecting to earn a fortune either in foreign trade, through operating in China such "new things" as department stores, or at least working in plants which they feel American firms will surely establish here, such as electrical appliance factories. With jobs in industry increasingly rare to get, and with the farm sector of American economy full to overflowing, Americans are turning to other fields. American businessmen, frustrated by the competition of huge corporations at home, appear eager to be the first to cater to the supposedly unlimited demand of China's "400 million customers"—"imagine what would happen if every Chinese would want his shirt three inches longer?" They are even writing to branches of old German concerns in China—like Siemssen & Co., Schmidt & Co., and many others—enquiring when business will be resumed.

In this "booster" atmosphere even level-headed people jump on the band-waggon, and loose their sense of perspective when contemplating vast government purchases coupled with "the vast quantity of goods which will be sought privately as the natural after-effect of the lean war years." To people who during the Pacific War stayed in the States where stores were being mobbed when a sale of nylon stockings was on; such a deferred consumer demand may seem natural but such is not the case. It is true that people in Jehol province and elsewhere need cotton for their pants, but it is equally true that in many cases they are unable to pay for it and CNRRA/UNRRA has to step into the breach. It may be, as has been alleged, that "too long has China been depicted to the American public by scenes of poverty and manual labor" but these happen to be the facts.

Many Peasants

It is a basic and fundamental fact, possibly easily lost sight of at a Washington banquet, that 80 percent of the Chinese are peasants, a majority of whom, due to a variety of economic, natural and man-made causes, were unable even in peacetime to fill their stomachs—not to speak of indulging in costly luxuries! It is just as basic and incontrovertible a fact that 70-80 percent of China's millions are illiterate and it is hard to see how in the circumstances "China will become the advertising man's paradise." It is time for people abroad to realize that China's war-shattered economy needs a long period of rebuilding and reconstruction before people will be able to regain even their old purchasing power. What is more, even were the advertising men to succeed in their sales promotion—and Chinese are notoriously sceptical—the Chinese Government, in this age of economic planning, while being necessarily strict in reducing the number of students sent abroad and not permitting Chinese newspapers to send foreign correspondents, will be most unlikely to grant foreign exchange for the purchase of American "dresses, coats, suits, lingerie or sportswear." Nor is the Central Government likely to permit the draining of badly needed foreign exchange through showing of 16mm. American movies to audiences of "100 Million Chinese."

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One does not have to mention that Chinese trade regulations, as they stand to-day, while apparently giving equal treatment to foreign business firms actually do not do so—partly because some of the disabilities are not easily disposed off. Neither is it necessary to point out that the levying of Customs duties ad valorem from the high prevailing market prices, as practised now, has already forced a few "intrepid importers" to divert their Shanghai-bound cargoes to Hongkong. It is quite sufficient to look at the prospects of China's exports, for it is only out of these funds, China's income from providing services to other nations being insignificant, that imports can be paid for, and China is notorious for its adverse trade balance.

Silk Exports

China's raw silk production, which it is now planned to expand so as to absorb Japan's share of the trade, is not as promising as it might seem. American estimates of demand for raw silk, according to a recent Associated Press dispatch from New York, range from 20 to 66 percent of pre-war raw silk demand, after the "psychology of absence" demand will wear off. Nylon output is expected to be five times that of pre-war days and sufficient to cover 70 percent of the hosiery industry demand. Malton Rubin, president of American Silk Mills, was quoted as saying that "silk ultimately will have to forego the idea of being a big business and will have to aim at a small luxury business." All this while China is just planning to expand production through import of egg sheets from Japan. The bristle situation, another important Chinese export, is none too good either for Dupont's "Prolon"—on the advertising of which millions of U.S. dollars were spent—though more expensive to-day than natural bristles, will undoubtedly increasingly diminish bristle imports into the United States. As to the tea industry—the United States has become more and more accustomed to India and Ceylon teas and Keemun tea will have a hard time recapturing its modest pre-war share of the U.S. market.

Not Gone

Certainly it would be absurd to affirm that China's export trade is gone for ever—new lines and new markets *must and will be* found and developed but it will take time and this will force the Central Government to husband its foreign exchange reserves. Naturally, China will be willing to buy on loans extended to it, but the creditor nations themselves would be the last to force China to allow luxury goods to absorb a major part of the funds allotted. To-day it seems that a very large part of the imports will consist of capital goods—and this is the field of captains of industry and less and less of the small men who are expecting foreign trade to be the nostrum of small scale enterprisers. Certain economic experts see at least a temporary Golconda in the offing, but the small man does not make money to-day as easily as in the XVIII or XIX Centuries. The XXth century average business man has long ago lost the spirit of the Merchant Adventurers, he is easier scared off by forces beyond his control which may cost him his nest-egg—symbol of ultimate security. For it is necessary to stress again that it is mainly the small and medium businessman who is excited and cools off quickly, and the "big shots" who still sit noncomittally on the fence with regard to foreign trade.

Big Trade

Doubtlessly foreign trade will be carried on in China but increasingly through either governments or government-big business arrangements. Another factor which seems to point against dreams of fabulous trade transactions coming true: large parts of the country are up to now closed to imports and do not yield their export commodities. During the war they have developed their own closely integrated pattern of economic self-sufficiency which they are unlikely to disturb by freely allowing in Fifth Avenue clothes or Hollywood productions. The tendency in the hinterland seems to be the development of cottage industries and greater self-sufficiency in manufactured articles. It is very unlikely that an indiscriminate export-import trade with these areas will harmonize with the plans which the strongly centripetal power-pattern there seems to have drawn up.

It may be natural for the United States, up to now manfully struggling along with the doubtful blessing of the Midas touch, which has comparatively recently entered foreign trade and whose total investments abroad as late as 1929, though enormous, were just equal to the net U.S. corporate earnings in 1928, to reverse the trend and seek more and bigger markets in this "One World" of ours. But this quest for the jackpot becomes dangerous when it is accompanied by shutting one's eyes to realities to the tune of such irresponsible statements as that—"already for many years in China's foreign trade America placed first" when it is easily established—by referring for instance to the "China Handbook" of 1943, published by the Chinese Ministry of Information—that the lead was taken by the British Empire with America placed second.

Never before has America been so interested in foreign countries through developing foreign trade which, it is hoped, would help both sides, but never before were there such gigantic possibilities for false steps and over-estimations. If the United States' much balyhooed foreign trade plans should miscarry for one reason or another the political results may be catastrophic. America, composed of millions of small businessmen and shareholders of mammoth corporations, after a genuine try to be helpful to world economy may turn a weary and disillusioned back to the unreliable, unpredictable world just as she did to a squabbling and economically unstable Europe in the post-war years of World War I.

Another alternative, unless foreign investments are handled by an international body, is willingly or unwillingly greater and more intense preoccupation with all the headaches and dilemmas of other nations in whose back-yards the United States will have a financial stake. This too with the present international set-up does not promise to lead to much good in the long run. To-day, more than ever before, there is need for cool, sober judgment, unhampered both by wild enthusiasm and desperate despondency, for in this country at least, under the existing conditions immediate forseeable, prospects do not seem to be as fabulously promising as they are made out to be.

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Opium Suppression Commission Announces All-Out Campaign

By WANG TEH-PU

(Chairman Of Opium Suppression Commission, Ministry Of Interior)

IN the last few decades, our diplomatic failures, rotten internal affairs, the deterioration of social virtues and national spirit and moral bankruptcy were all either directly or indirectly affected by opium and its derivatives. The failure to stamp out opium completely in the course of the past 100 years was due to the unequal treaties concluded at bayonet point by the foreign powers, the fruit of the Opium war.

We have never had a chance to carry out smoothly measures abolishing opium and its derivatives. Since July 7, 1937, the enemy followed a deliberate policy of poisoning our people in the occupied areas. What we have achieved in opium suppression has been negligible.

More than that, the situation has turned from bad to worse. People were compelled to grow poppies instead of other crops; the able-bodied became weak; and normally honest merchants were forced into illicit trafficking.

Absolute Policy

Since the expiration of the gradual suppression policy in 1940, the Administration has turned its attention to absolute suppression. Measures for clearing opium out of the country and in the newly-freed areas were promulgated and served as the two main regulations in opium suppression work. At the end of 1944 the expiration date for the above-mentioned regulations was extended until two years after the conclusion of the war. During the gradual suppression period, the Opium Suppression Commission functioned under the National Military Council and under the personal guidance of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. However, it was handed over to the Ministry of Interior shortly before the adoption of the policy of absolute suppression. The time limit assigned to the policy of absolute suppression was not clearly stated in the regulations.

Here is how it is defined in chapter I of the revised regulations.

> In order to carry out absolute opium suppression in the whole country within 24 months of the conclusion of the war, the various provincial and municipal governments shall, by all means, complete the work within the designated period.

The fact that through the past hundred years our policy of opium suppression was carried out without notable success may also be attributed to our people's "wait and see" attitude. For this reason, if we want to accelerate the opium suppression policy, we must encourage the personnel responsible for this great work and convert people indulging in opium-smoking.

It should be clearly stated that the time is up for opium addicts.

Power is the only weapon with which our policy can be put into effect. Victory over opium cannot be achieved solely by political administration.

Duties Defined

The duty assigned to each particular party engaged in the work should be clearly defined.

With each category there should be a standard of supervision, including the awarding of prizes and imposition of penalties. The power, reinforced from various sources, will form a mighty torrent facilitating the work and washing away the vices of evasive attitude, dissent, infringement, and looseness.

At the same time, there should be no financial difficulties for establishing addict-curing hospitals with up-to-date equipment, etc. With clear-cut political pressure and the universal strength of social sanctions in addition to propaganda, advice and analysis, addicts, threatened by the impossibility of running away, will be automatically rid of their habits and start a new life.

The various provincial and municipal governments are to be the main organs responsible for the liquidation of opium, while military, communication, educational, sanitary, social, financial and relief organizations will act as subordinate organs. The Ministry of Interior must ask the Executive Yuan to specify the subordinate organs and the affairs to be handled by them.

The various provincial and municipal governments must start social sanctions, strictly carry out mutual guarantees and a common commitment system and, by all means, encourage self-governing societies, schools, social organizations and noted persons interested in the common welfare.

The Ministry of Interior must be authorized to select noted persons interested in social affairs to form a committee of the Opium Suppression Commission which will be appointed by the National Government upon the recommendation of the said Ministry. Persons of reputation in various places and overseas Chinese leaders also should be asked to aid in the planning of the suppression work.

The various provincial and municipal governments must join the military, social, and self-governing organizations to organize opium control corps.

Probe Origin

In dealing with seized opium the authorities should probe the origin and the background of the opium. If special difficulties arise in the course of cutting down the poppies, the local government concerned must have the right to consult the troops stationed in the neighborhood for assistance.

All acts favoring growing, transporting, selling, smoking, manufacturing, and hoarding of opium must be abolished. Particular emphasis should be laid on the suppression of opium-smoking. Narcotics must be under rigid control and the sale of substitutes for opium must not be allowed.

In newly-liberated areas, model addict-curing hospitals, addict-curing policing corps must be established to cope with the situation. Health investigation stations also must be established throughout the country.

The various local government authorities must personally investigate fields converted from growing poppies at the time of sowing to see if there is any repetition of poppy-growing and submit reports to the Ministry of Interior.

In frontier places, between provinces and Hsiens or places intermingled with one another, the provincial and municipal governments concerned must be held mutually responsible for the suppression of opium.

Matters falling in between the jurisdiction of the national and local governments should be dealt with by the regulations advocating "classified responsibility." The main reason of present administrative inefficiency may be attributed to lack of this.

Prize Awards

To cite an example, the award of prizes to persons seizing opium should be handled by local governments to replace the present system,

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which is under the direct management of the Government and which, in consequence, requires the attention of one-third of the personnel of the Opium Suppression Commission. The scope of functions of the Minister of the Interior includes the main anti-opium organs, subordinate organs and opium suppression pertaining to overseas Chinese. This last means that the various provincial and municipal governments should begin with the mapping out of the plans, through the adoption of decisions to the administering of emergency measures.

As regards opium seized by policing organizations, the National Government should authorize the provincial and municipal governments to pay out rewards with a view to encouraging seizures of the drug and thus emphasize government determination for absolute suppression. Hence the following points are listed in the revised regulations.

The various provincial and municipal governments shall deem the abolition of opium the focal point of their work in consultation with the subordinate opium-eradicating organs. The progress of their work and the budget therefor shall be forwarded to the Government for approval through the Ministry of Interior.

The commencement date of the suppression work in the newly-freed areas shall be decided upon by the various opium suppression Commissioners in consultation with the provincial and municipal governments concerned, whose decision shall be reported to the Minister of Interior.

Submit Reports

The various main and subordinate organizaztions shall submit reports from time to time. The former shall be under the guidance and supervision of the Ministry of Interior.

The local governments in need of aid from troops stationed there for the execution of absolute suppression policy shall refer to the Ministry of Interior which shall petition the National Military Council for aid.

The Ministry of Interior shall send inspectors from time to time to guide and supervise the work and send opium suppression commissioners to various provinces.

The various provincial and municipal governments shall investigate from time to time the work of the Anti-Opium Associations and report to the Ministry of Interior for awards.

Statistical records shall be sent to the Ministry of Interior.

The Ministry of Interior shall send commissioners overseas to carry out overseas Chinese opium abolition work.

For the liquidation of seized opium, the various governments concerned shall openly analyze its components in consultation with civil bodies and award prizes to the right persons. Opium which can be made use of for manufacturing medicine shall be forwarded to the National Health Administration. That of poor quality shall be reported to the Ministry of Interior for reference and shall be burned openly at the place where it was seized.

Mass Thinking

It is of utmost importance to pay special attention to the psychology of the masses. It is necessary to show that the origin of opium in the newly-freed areas springs from the enemy and the puppets, as a result of Japan's poison policy.

In this connection Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek said: "Let bygones be bygones." It is necessary to struggle for obedience and conversion in a common fight to end once for all the enemy-sponsored poison. The revised regulations provide:—

People who have conducted poppy - growing, transportation and manufacture, sale and hoarding of opium shall be excused provided that they hand over automatically all channels for manufacturing opium, raw opium, weeds and roots of the poppies subject to inspection of the authorities, who shall ascertain that they have hidden nothing relating to opium. To those who induce others to fullfil the same actions or point out people possessing opium, the government shall give financial rewards. Addicts shall be treated free of charge.

Opium addicts in the newly-freed areas shall be given a designated period for treatment, but the total maximum period for such treatments in any province shall not be more than half a year. After that period addicts shall be punished in accordance with the law. Those who are still addicted to opium will be sentenced to death or to life imprisonment.

Everyone shall present certificates signed by neighbors or relatives pledging abolition of opium. This shall be completed within three months.

After the expiration of the addict-curing period the various Hsien in the freed areas shall mobilize all power available for a general pointing-out of opium addicts and, at the same time, expose cases violating the opium suppression regulations.

Addicts and others selling, transporting and manufacturing opium, etc. faced with economic difficulties, shall be relieved by the government.

Necessary fees shall be collected from the addicts going to hospitals for treatment, but this does not apply to the poor who shall be treated at reduced rates. Those wishing to be rid of opium on their own initiative shall be permitted to buy anti-opium pills from the government provided that they register with the authorities concerned.

The organ selling opium-curing pills shall collect basic fees covering the expense of the manufacture of the medicine. This does not apply to the poor.

The opium addicts are to be made aware of the fact that they must be converted. The procedure is to give them a chance for conversion, backed with a life and death choice.

The success or failure of the regulations depends upon the usage of them by the personnel responsible for their enforcement.

If we can make use of the regulations, adhere to the spirit of the law and mobilize all social and political strength, have hospitals established, the means for the struggle by propaganda, by seizing opium addicts, derivatives, and by awarding prizes, we will induce addicts to conversion.

Let every self-conscious addict have a chance for conversion, let every law-breaker be kept under control, let every loyal worker have his encouragement and prize, and let every officer hampering the suppression administration receive his punishment.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

One-Party Rule Ends Officially in China

WITH the approval of by the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee of a resolution giving legal status to all political parties and accepting their participation in the government, Kuomintang one-party rule officially came to an end in the final stages of the CEC's last session as the country's top-most policy making body.

A standing committee of 36 was elected by the CEC to implement the reorganization of the government and included Dr. Sun Fo, Yu Yu-jen, president of the Control Yuan, Chen Kuo-fu and Chen Li-fu, leaders of the CC clique in the Kuomintang, General Ho Ying-chin, Mesdames Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek, Dr. T. V. Soong and two representatives of minorities such as the Sinkiang Moslems and the Mongolians.

Speaking at the closing session of the CEC, the Generalissimo said: "It is imperative, with sincerity, mutual confidence and a spirit of tolerance, to settle conclusively all problems now confronting us, thereby paving the way for early national reconstruction." He praised the efforts of General George C. Marshall as the mediator between China's two warring parties, enabling China to contribute to "peace in the Pacific and to the world."

Reports indicated that both Mao Tze-tung and Chou En-lai, Communist leader No. 1 and 2, prepared to go to Chungking to participate, the one in the State Council and the other in the Executive Yuan. The Democratic League has already nominated six candidates to take part in the reorganized government, headed by Chang Lan and Carson Chang. It is reported that the National Assembly will convene in Nanking on May 5.

Following the closing of the CEC congress the Kuomintang party issued a manifesto wherein it urged the preservation of national sovereignty and the consolidation of world peace. It called for complete understanding and cooperation between, "our country and our Allies, particularly the Soviet Union."

Apart from the CEC session the Manchurian issue continued to occupy the attention of the majority of the Chinese press. Nationalist troops were reported in full control of Mukden although a certain amount of sporadic fighting did break but in the city. The New Sixth Army was reported to have entered the city limits.

Another political murder occurred in Harbin last week, when Li Tsao-lin, Chairman of the Society for the Promotion of Sino-Soviet friendship was found killed in a deserted house in the city.

Meanwhile, the Red Army continued its withdrawal, until by week's end it was reported that there were no Soviet troops south of Changchun. Nationalist quarters alleged that the Communists were occupying the vacated cities, there being no Central Government troops on hand to take over from the Russians. It was said that troop movements were visible in Harbin and that the Red Army was preparing to leave that northeastern city. General Liu Fei, Minister of the Operations Board, revealed that there were only 100,000 Government troops in Manchuria. Further air and sea troop movements were announced by government spokesmen to reinforce the occupying armies in the Northeast.

Meanwhile, Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's HQ protested to the Chinese authorities in Changchun over the "frequent disruption" of rail service between Changchun and Dairen. The Soviet spokesman pointed out that under the Sino-Soviet treaty the Chinese were responsible for protecting the Changchun railroad.

General Tung Yen-ping, ranking Chinese officer in Changchun, attributed the disruption of service to sabotage by non-government irregular forces.

* * *

The Transvaal Indian Congress last week condemned the South African bill governing Indian representation as a "retrogressive measure which will undermine the Indian community in all spheres of life."

Evidence introduced by the prosecution at the Nuremberg trial of Nazi War criminals: The shrunken head of a man found in one of the concentration camps. USIS PHOTO.

World Peace Said Not Threatened By Franco

REPLYING to the French note on Franco, the British Government was reported to have conveyed to the French Government that it did not consider the Franco regime to be a threat to world peace and that, furthermore, the Security Council was not likely to take action in the current issue.

Earlier, a similar reply was received by France from the United States, which said that it was the belief of the United States that it was up to the Spanish people to bring about the downfall of the Franco dictatorship "at the earliest possible moment and by peaceful means." The reply, likewise, pointed out that the United States failed to see any indications of a peace threat arising from the existence of the Franco regime in Spain.

The Spanish republicans, supported by the exile government, headed by Dr. Jose Giral, expressed their dissatisfaction over the results of the tripower statement made some time ago. They urged severance of diplomatic relations with Franco Spain and recognition of the exile government. The inclusion of Communists in the exile cabinet was said to have started.

In Spain, the Franco press intimated that the government would publish documents, if the occasion arises, to prove that Spain had remained neutral during the war, but for the time being the Franco Government would take no such action.

Antung City Makes Strides In Economy

RECONSTRUCTION is reported to be in full swing in the railway terminus city of the Antung-Mukden line, situated on the Korean border. The population of 300,000 held a congress to elect a popular local government pending the taking-over by the Central Government. One of the first steps of the body was to allow all victims of the Japanese and puppets to present cases against their persecutors.

This action led to mass trials and the execution of puppet Governor of Antung Province Chao Cheng-hsiang and 20 other leading traitors. Property estimated at $5,000,000 local currency was returned to their rightful owners, while a general currency stabilization and tax curb was carried out by the municipal authorities.

More than 100 factories have begun to function, providing work for some 13,000. Among these are the Yalu River and the Antung Textile Mills, which employ more than 2,500 workers each. Six puppet banks were placed under the control of the municipal government, which proceeded to curb speculation and hoarding by placing commodities on the market.

One of the largest Antung papers, the Antung Daily, has a circulation well over 20,000. Among the schools and colleges enrolling students is the Lu Hsun Art College, where enrollment is reported increasing almost daily.

Details Of Soviet Five Year Plan Announced

SPEAKING before the delegates of the newly elected Supreme Soviet the Chairman of the Soviet State Planning Board, N.A. Voznesensky, gave details of the fourth five-year plan covering the period of 1946-1950. The main object of the plan is recovery from the devastation and ravages of the war, bringing the production output to its pre-war level and surpassing it to a great extent.

According to the plan the industrial output in the U.S.S.R. will be raised one and a half times as compared with the prewar level. This will materially affect the volume of the national income and consumption of goods, thus permitting ablition of the rationing system and elevation of the standard of living of the people.

The plan calls for an increase in total capital investment to 250,000,000,000 rubles, inclusive of 204,000,000,000 rubles worth of reconstructed and new capital goods. Furthermore, the gross national output of production will be raised to 205,000,000,000 thus exceeding the prewar level by some 48 percent. This part of the plan includes the rehabilitation of the areas under German occupation where the gross output will be raised by 15 percent compared with its pre-war level.

While production increased by some 2,049,000,000 rubles in the period between 1921 and 1926, it will be raised to 15,600,000,000 rubles by the end of 1950.

One of the new features of the fourth plan is the development of pre-fabricated houses which was absent in previous plans. Commodity output will be gradually raised by 17 percent annually as compared with pre-war figures. The emphasis in the plan is laid on the development of metallurgical, forestry and fuel industries while the productivity of labor is expected to be increased by 36 percent above its pre-war level. Railways will be increased by some 7230 kilometers, including some 3550 in Siberia and the Eastern regions of the Soviet Union. The plan, moreover, calls for the doubletracking of 12,500 kilometers of already existing railways. To ensure the execution of this part of the plan Soviet heavy industry will produce 4,500,000 tons of rails and 185,000,000 ties. Some 40,100,000 rubles are allocated to cover the capital investment in the development of railway transport. Some 5325 kilometers of railways will be electrified.

To ensure the planned development of sea and river transport the maritime fleet of the country will be increased by 3,6000,000 tons, while river transport will acquire 300,000 tons worth of new bottoms.

The auto park will be doubled in comparison with pre-war figures.

Manpower, of which there is a dire shortage in the Soviet Union following the destructive war, will be drawn into the vital industries by an increase of wages. By 1950 it is expected that 674,000 students will be attending universities, while some 1,280,000 students will attend special vocational schools.

The overall plan calls for a decentralization of industry and its development in the Far East and middle Siberia, with a corresponding curb in construction in the major existing cities such as Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev, Kharkov, Gorki and Sverdlovsk. Industry will go East and will be built around those parts of the country which possess a sufficient reserve of natural fuel and energetic resources.

U.S. Social Security

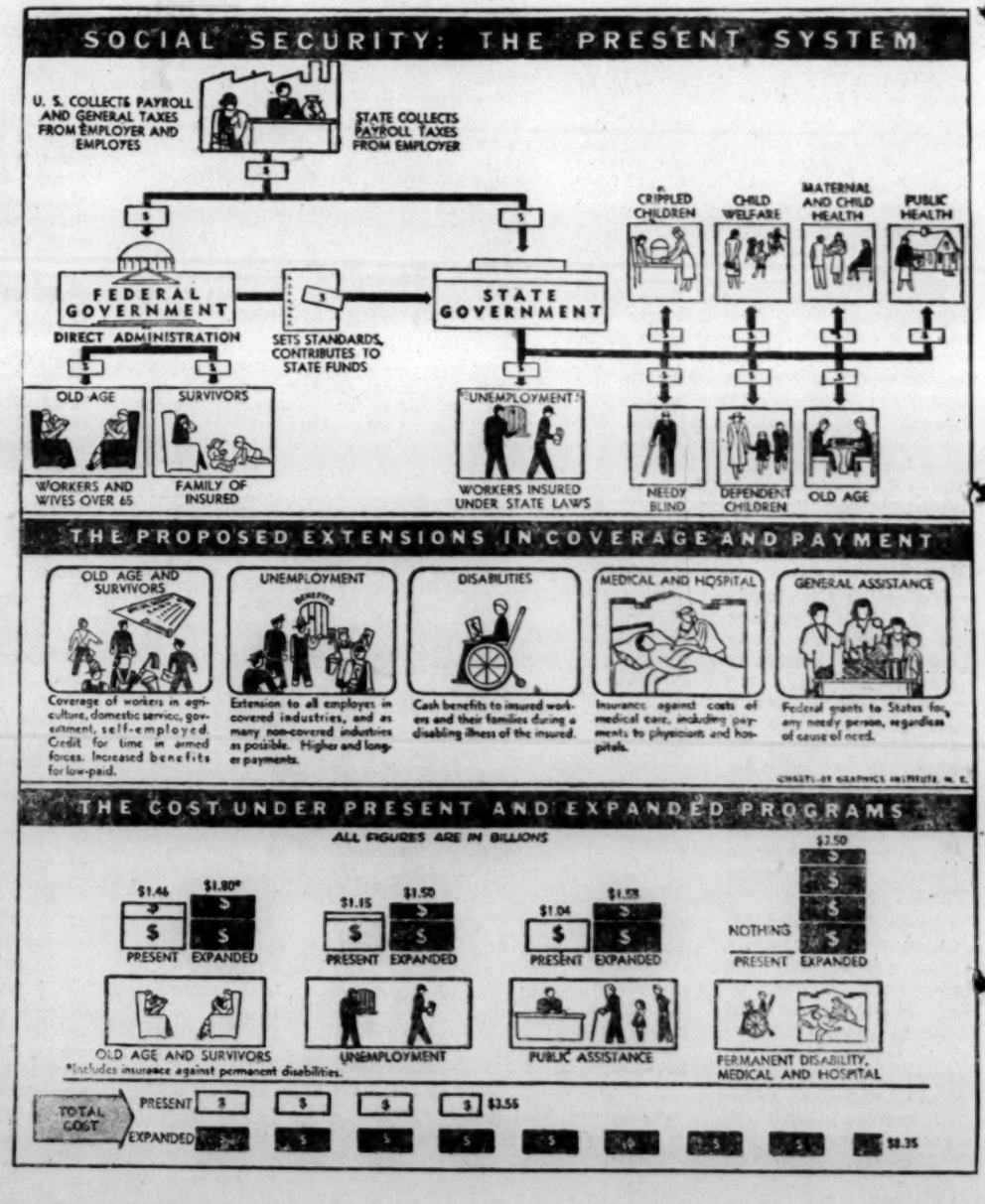
The United States, one of the last among the great nations to adopt a social security program, today has one that is most extensive in coverage and generous in benefits. A reserve of almost US$14,000,000,000 in the Treasury guarantees the people relief and aid in old age, dependency and unemployment.

There has been a sharp increase in the number of claims filed with the Social Security Board with the figure nearing the 2,000,000 weekly mark at present.

The system is being extended to cover additional insurance against the hazards of unemployment, disability, medical and hospital aid and also old age and survivors' aid to families of insured persons.

The extension of the program will mean an increase in the cost from US$3,550,000,000 to an estimated US$8,350,000,000.

The board is well equipped to meet any eventuality and any further increase in the claims against all sorts of social disaster and hazard.



Yang Chao's Sister Writes Open Letter

YANG Chao, a free-lance newspaper man, who was arrested by the 3rd War Zone Commanding General's Headquarters in Yungan last July, died in a hospital January 11, 1946, four days after he was removed for treatment from the place of his incarceration.

The Ta Kung Pao's special correspondent in New York, Yang Kang, has written an open letter to General Ku Chu-tung, expressing her desire to know the charges leading to Yang Chao's arrest and the conditions responsible for his death. She brings forward four points and declares that unless they are clarified, she will sue the authorities concerned for breach of the law governing the protection of citizens' personal freedom, promulgated almost a year prior to her brother's death.

Yang Kang points out that her brother was neither a member of the Communist party nor a traitor, yet he was arrested without any charge being leveled against him and held, without trial, for more than six months.

The Ta Kung Pao correspondent alleges that her brother was tortured in prison and that a post-mortem examination was denied when such was requested by the widow. She points to the custom of affording medical treatment to prisoners and stresses that none was given to her brother, who was not even a convicted criminal.

Her fourth point cites the reluctance of the authorities to have an examination which might have established the nature of the red and blue marks allegedly found on the corpse, which could have resulted either from beatings or the presence of poison.

This drawing shows how radar waves travelled to the moon and back in 2.5 seconds in the first man-made contact with the moon on Jan. 10, 1946, during a U.S. Army Signal Corps test at Belmar, an Atlantic coast city in the State of New Jersey. The sound the moon sent back to earth was a 180-cycle note which lasted half a second. The echo was recorded visually on an oscilloscope.

USIS PHOTO

What U.S. Papers Say . . .

STALIN

THE St. Louis Star Times, discussing Stalin's answer to Churchill's speech in Fulton, Missouri, advised him to get together with "Mr. Truman and Mr. Attlee" for some plain talk. The paper stated that Russian ambitions for a seaport which would stay open the year-round are legitimate. Stalin should place this demand on the table before the two leaders instead of "badgering about every place and every thing from Java to Iceland."

The California Bee likewise proposed a Big Three Meet, in line with Senator Connally's proposal. Nothing should be omitted now to restore some kind of workable accord and stop the war of nerves and recriminations. "A face to face meeting of Stalin, Attlee and Truman offers the best chance of achieving this end," the paper said.

The Washington (D.C.) Post, noted Pravda's statement that Churchill's proposal of a "fraternal association of English-speaking peoples" met a reserved reception in the United States. But the Post warned Russian leaders not to confuse the American attitude on this subject with the attitude regarding Churchill's criticisms of Russia. "What Churchill had to say on the subject was much in line with a good deal of American thinking, as witness the speeches by Secretary Byrnes, Senator Vandenberg, Mr. John Foster Dulles and Senator Connally", the Post pointed out.

The New York Times pointed to the "resounding fact" that the British were out of Iran, while the Russians were still in. Big Three confidence, the Times asserted, could be lost or found in that country.

The New York Post while assuming that it may be the wish of the American people "to walk together in majesty and peace", it is not their wish to walk together behind a common barrage of armed might against the Russians and the other two billion inhabitants of this earth who do not speak English and who do not share in the mystical "destiny" imputed to Anglo-Saxons and Americans by Churchill. The only joint possession and occupation of strategic bases throughout the world can be through the UNO, the Post said.

"Our alliance must be an alliance of one world and against all oppressors—whether in Poland or in Greece—and not a....meaningless alliance based on mystic forces of blood and tongue. The world has just rid itself of the latter type of alliance through costly and horrible war. We do not want it resurrected under a new name...." the Sun said.

SPAIN

Sumner Welles, writing in the Washington (D.C.) Post, declared that the logical step for the United States would have been the submission of the Spanish issue to the UNO Security Council as soon as that body had been established. The United States, Welles said, did exactly the contrary: it joined the British and French Governments in urging the Spanish people to replace Franco with an intermin government. This course, Welles asserted, prevented the United Nations from becoming a truly effective organ of international cooperation. This course the United States has taken at a time when the American Government is protesting unilateral actions of the Soviet Union in other parts of the world.

"The Franco Government is a threat to the highest interests of the United Nations. .... The tripartite declaration is neither a safeguard nor is it effective. Moreover, Welles said, such a declaration could only be justified if adopted by the United Nations and not by a number of great powers. A dangerous precedent has been created, Welles said.

The Christian Science Monitor, said in part: "Whatever form the interim government of Spain takes, its continuance will depend on the results of the polls, if the American intentions are fulfilled." The results at the polls, however, may depend on the willingness of the United States and Britain to intervene further in Spanish affairs and to demand the release of political prisoners."

* * *

CONSTITUTION

The Philadelphia Record declared that although the Japanese Constitution had received a "spring cleaning", it would be well for the occupation forces to stay "a long, long time—to make sure that war has been renounced, and that Hirohito doesn't try to build again a real empire."

The Christian Science Monitor, pointing to the fact that the Japanese Government "of the moment" has put forward a gorgeous constitution, emphasized that it was nothing but a lovely toy, offered not merely to the Japanese people but to the American headlines. "It can prove to be a booby-trap, with its pretense that this is the Japanese Constitution, and that it makes Japan a democratic, peace loving nation. This is not a Japanese Constitution—it is an American Constitution for Japan." Not a single major idea in the Constitution was indigenous: it has not been hammered out by the Japanese people, the paper added.

EVENTS IN BRIEF

The Kuomintang Provincial Headquarters in Fukien is planning self-support for the party, inasmuch as hereafter the KMT's expenses will not be paid out of government treasury. The plan mapped out identifies itself with such enterprises as opening up of mines, trade in local products, establishment of banks, insurance companies, publishing houses and others.

* * *

Twelve CEC members, representatives of Sinkiang, Mongolia and Tibet, have sent demands to President Chiang Kai-shek and the CEC Presidium for more seats in the coming National Assembly for their respective provinces.

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The result of the census carried out last month by the Shanghai Municipal Police Bureau revealed the total population of Greater Shanghai to be 3,345,875, of whom 1,824.358 are males. The figures exclude Allied forces stationed in Shanghai.

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The Arthur D. Little Laboratories in Cambridge, Mass., have developed a new process for making sea water drinkable. They distil water using mechanical energy instead of applying external heat.

* * *

Dr. R. J. Ludford of London has discovered that colchicine, an old remedy for gout extracted from the seeds and flowers of the autumn crocus and which is poisonous except in small doses, has some effect on cancers.

* * *

Democratic parties and organizations in Greece have cabled a request to the governments of U.S.A., Great Britain, the Soviet Union and France for help in forestalling an election farce in Greece and to aid in restoring the democratic foundations of Greece.

* * *

Governor of Bornholm in a radio address last week lauded the departing Soviet troops for the task they accomplished on the Danish island. The evacuation will be completed by the end of April.

* * *

The tortured and scalded body of Chang Hsin-fu, Chinese engineer who was killed with seven of his party by unknown Chinese assailants in mid-January near the Fushun coal mines, has been turned over to the municipal authorities in Mukden by the Soviet command.

* * *

Mexico was reported as planning to raise the Spain issue before the UNO Security Council at its next session, reportedly at the suggestion of the Spanish Republican Premier in exile, Dr. Jose Giral.

* * *

A secret Arab army in Egypt attacked British forces and sent a communique to all newspapers signed by the "Commander-in-Chief." The attack was reported successful and as having inflicted "severe losses on the enemy."

* * *

As a protest against the action of the Trieste police, which last week fired on the defenseless population, workers of the local industries, shops, restaurants, banks, insurance companies, streetcar drivers and others declared a general strike demanding of the Anglo-American Military Administration the immediate disbandment of the pro-fascist civil police.

According to the Associated Press, three fourths of the Soviet forces in Germany have been withdrawn already and the remainder will leave "within a few weeks" as soon as the civil police force will take over their duties.

* * *

In his report to the Kuomintang session, Chang Chih-chung last week spoke on the Sinkiang situation and announced that the Kazakh imbroglio began in 1944 and was aggravated in July, 1945 until he went there and signed an 11-article cease-fire agreement.

* * *

The Philippines Peoples Court last week reported 5500 treason charges at its deadline for filing cases. Henceforth all treason charges must be filed with the regular courts.

* * *

The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia charged last week that Iranian and "foreign" reactionaries are trying to undermine Anglo-Soviet relations and promote war between the Soviet Union and other powers.

* * *

Lebanese Prime Minister Sami Solh, expressing the government's and peoples' feelings, said last week at a press conference: "We demand the simultaneous and speediest evacuation of British and French troops and will not accept any other proposals."

* * *

According to a San Francisco News correspondent, thousands of U.S. Navy open-nosed ships will be converted into floating dormitories for unmarried veteran students.

* * *

British Cabinet members Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, and Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade left on their mission to India while the third member of the commission, First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander, was due to leave on another plane.

* * *

Six "Victory" type ships, each averaging 2000 tons, ordered by the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company in America for China's coastal shipping are due to arrive here this month.

* * *

A division of Chinese troops to participate in the Allied occupation will be sent to Japan upon completion of a transportation agreement with General Douglas MacArthur.

* * *

The distribution of Allied occupation forces in Japan will be rearranged in the near future, with the British Commonwealth occupation zone to be extended to the entire island of Shikoku.

* * *

Commentator of the Moscow Radio Linetsky declared last week that the Soviet Union has no intention of seizing foreign lands or enslaving other peoples, but wants to complete the "cardinal task of the five-year plan—the consolidation of the country's defense capacity."

* * *

The last of Hungary's seven most notorious convicted war criminals, Vice-Premier Szolosi-Naszlaucz, former Foreign Minister Baron Gabor Kemeny and former political adviser to Szelasi, Sandor Csia were strangled last week before a crowd of 3000.

Hongkew Japanese Ready To Fight?

ONE of the interesting side-lights of the recent anti-Soviet demonstrations which swept the entire country and were also prominent in this city, was reported by the local Chinese daily the Wen Hua Pao.

On February 23, which happened to be Red Army day anniversary, a rumor spread among the segregated Japanese in the Hongkew district to the effect that China and the United States had declared war on the Soviet Union, and that former Japanese soldiers will be rearmed to fight against the U.S.S.R., the paper reported.

The following day, Lt. General Matsui, former commander of the 13th Army, visited the former Japanese consul general here, Tsuchida, in the former consulate building. The general insisted that the Japanese people should offer their help to China and the United States in their fight against Russia and stressed that this will mean the rebirth of the Japanese nation.

Tsuchida, on the other hand, according to the report, differed as to the wisest course to be taken for this rebirth, and maintained that the Japanese people would profit most by remaining neutral in the conflict.

The Wen Hua Pao further said that despite Tsuchida's remonstrances, a group of reactionary Japanese called a general meeting of residents in the Japanese Self Aid Association on February 26. A speaker promptly announced that war had been declared, that General MacArthur had ordered all Japanese soldiers to rearm against Russia, and that Japanese civilians in Shanghai must exert all efforts to reach Japan as soon as possible, while soldiers should stay behind to aid China.

The speech, the paper added, spread like wildfire all over Hongkew and was greeted with enthusiasm and cheer by all Japanese.

Chinese Establish Own Paper In U.S.

CHICAGO, which has a Chinese population of 5000, is the only city in the American middle west with a Chinese language newspaper, which also caters news to another 2000 Chinese readers from Cuba to South America.

The San Min Pao, enjoying the confidence of the older Chinese, who are delighted to read news in their mother tongue, covers local, national and international news.

The reporters write their stories with brushes or pencils, the existing Chinese language typewriter being too limited for news reporting. Type is set by hand but the printing is done on a modern printing press, with an up-to-the-minute dispatch.

Who's Who in China

FEI HSIAO-TUNG, professor and writer; born at Wukiang, Kiangsu, November 2, 1910; B.A., Yenching University, 1933; graduated at the Graduate School of Tsing Hua University, 1935; led an anthropological expedition into

Fei Hsiao-Tung
(費孝通)

the Yao Mountain, Kwangsi, 1935-36; Ph.D., London University, 1938; research fellow of Sino-British Foundation, 1939-41; professor of Sociology, National Yunnan University since 1939; visiting professor to U.S.A., invited by U.S. State Department, 1943-44; at present, professor of Sociology, Tsing Hua University; director, Yenching-Yunnan Station for Sociological Research, National Yunnan University; and editor of the Time Review Weekly since 1945; author of: Peasant Life in China, (Routledge, London), 1930; China Enters the Machine Age, (Harvard University Press), 1944; Earthbound China, (Chicago University Press), 1945; My First Visit to America, (in Chinese) published by U.S. Office of War Information, 1945; member of Royal Anthropological Institute; address: National Yunnan University, Kunming, Yunnan.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

HENRY A. WALLACE, U.S. Secretary of Commerce, forecasting the peacetime developments of nuclear fission at the opening of an exhibition on atomic energy at the Department of Commerce, criticized the Senate committee on atomic energy for placing the development of atomic energy under military control.

* * *

HERBERT EVATT, Australian minister for foreign affairs, referring to the withholding of atomic energy secrets from the Soviet Union, told parliament last week, that Russia not only is the subject of suspicion by two major powers, but has grounds herself for suspicion of Britain and the United States.

* * *

SUMNER WELLES, former United States secretary of state, criticizing scientist Albert Einstein's plan for a world government, last week placed upon the United Nations Organization the responsibility for peace and world reconstruction.

* * *

LORD BALFOUR, president of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, vigorously protested last week against the conditions attached to the proposed $4,400,000,000 American loan to Britain.

* * *

ZINOVI PECHKOV, one-armed French soldier, son of the famous Russian writer Maxim Gorki and former French ambassador to China, will be named the French diplomatic representative to Gen. MacArthur's staff in Tokyo.

* * *

LEO STURGEON, U.S. Consul-General in Dairen, was received with great courtesy by both Chinese and Russian officials upon his arrival at that port last week.

* * *

LI CHAO-LING, chairman of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association in Harbin, was found stabbed to death last week.

* * *

TORU MIKI, former supervisory officer of the Hoten Camp near Mukden, was sentenced last week to 25 years in prison with hard labor by the United States military commission here.

* * *

HERBERT H. LEHMAN, Director-General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, last week announced his resignation upon the advice of his physician.

* * *

ROBERT McLEAN, president of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and the Associated Press, said last week that a dynamic new force, "a struggling tide... for strength that flows from democracy" is at work in the Far East.

* * *

HUANG YEN-PEI, according to reports, is likely to become a Vice President of the Examination Yuan.

WILLIAM VAN BUSKIRK, former Deputy Marshal of the United States Court for China and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, arrived in Shanghai from San Francisco this week.

* * *

MISS A. VIOLA SMITH, arrived from the United States for the China-America Council of Commerce and Industry in this city.

* * *

MARTIN GOLD, of William Hunt and Company, returned recently from a business trip to the United States.

* * *

CHEN KUNG-PO, China's No. 1 traitor and one-time head of the puppet Nanking regime, was arraigned before the Kiangsu High Court and charged with ten counts of high treason against the Chinese Republic by Chief Procurator Han Chieh.

* * *

GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL, said in Washington last week that China was in the process of achieving political unity and "in her efforts she deserves the aid of all other nations."

* * *

W. H. DONALD, 71, personal advisor to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, arrived in Shanghai aboard a Naval Air Transport Service plane last week.

* * *

GENERAL TU YU-MING, commander of the Northeast Peace Preservation Army, is scheduled to return to his headquarters at Chinchow soon, after recovering from his recent ailment.

* * *

ERNEST BEVIN, British Foreign Secretary, speaking in Port Talbot, last week, declared:"....I try—I cannot promise success—ultimately to evolve a peace which may last for many generations to come."

* * *

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, wife of the late President, said last week, in reply to Churchill's speech, that English-speaking peoples must not think that they can get along without the rest of the world.

* * *

WALTER LIPPMANN, foreign affairs analyst, strongly urged the American Government to improve the channels of negotiations with Russia so as to avoid a military solution of the problems that may arise from Russia's aims.

* * *

N. I. FEONOV, Russian Delegate to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, charged the United States Britain and Canada with unfair allocation of food and coal to needy nations, often favoring neutrals and even ex-enemies over fighting allies.

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Gold Prices Remain At Same Level, Commodity Prices Continue To Soar

LOOKING over the past few days, one does not meet with any fundamental change in the local financial and commercial situation. The officially backed exchange rate between the United States dollar and the Chinese National dollars has remained upon the same level, sales of gold bars on the part of the Central Bank have kept the gold price practically at the same ceiling, while interest rates too have not shown much change, whether official or otherwise.

Commodity prices, however, are still on the move, a phenomenon that presents much food for thought for many economic observers in town and elsewhere.

Brushing aside amateurish attempts at economic analysis, one might safely say that inflationary forces are still at work to push up the price level since the Chinese Government has obviously not yet achieved the desired equilibrium between revenues and expenditures.

Looking at this strange state of affairs—rising commodity price levels and a stable exchange rate—one is bound to voice some apprehensions as regards the soundness of the present attitude of the financial authorities.

Such a discrepancy between foreign exchange rates and commodity price levels is highly conducive to an increase in imports, a development which does not fit into the general pattern of national financial plans as announced by high official quarters some time ago.

In other words, importing firms can avail themselves at present of the favorable arrangement of foreign exchange facilities as offered by the Central Bank. Since, however, the inflation of the Chinese National dollar has not stopped in the meantime, as evidenced by daily price increases of important commodities, importers, naturally enough, are having a good time by being able to purchase United States dollars with a smaller and smaller equivalent of real value.

If one tries to estimate the present trade balance of China, one has to rely upon estimates only but according to recently published figures the exports from Shanghai in the past months were of an order of magnitude in the neighborhood of about US$500,000, whereas the value of imports must have been vastly bigger than that if one takes into consideration cotton imports alone, apart from UNRRA imports which do not constitute a debit item on China's balance sheet of payments.

Such a situation is unhealthy from an economic point of view since it constitutes a constant drain upon the resources of the Central Bank, while it discourages exports.

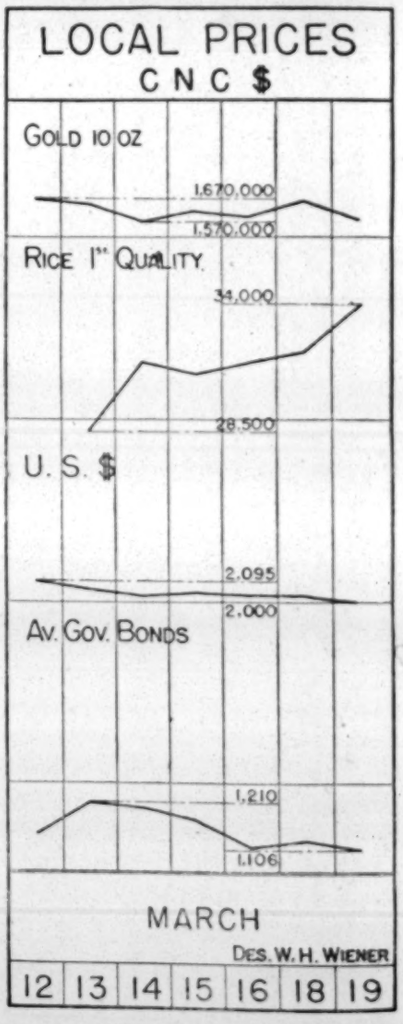
Exports in particular are not only handicapped by the artificial exchange rate but also by the unusually high rates of interest charged for packing credits extended to exporting firms.

In the meantime, however, importing firms can sell their goods at steadily rising C.N. dollar price levels and at the same time can turn their higher profits into ever-rising amounts of U.S. dollars.

Apart from the foreign trade situation, one has to mention the new banking laws, passed by the Executive Yuan, and affecting the status of private and Government banks.

It appears that the Chinese Government intends to turn China's loosely knit banking structure into a more centralized organization by the proviso that private banks have to keep deposits with the Central Bank.

Such a procedure should make for higher liquidity of banking reserves, which is all to the good especially in times of emergency when the welfare of a vast number of people depends upon an efficiently working chaneling system of liquid funds.



The period under review throws into relief the somewhat peculiar situation prevailing at present on local financial and commodity markets. Whereas U.S. dollar quotations and gold bar rates have been taking a steady trend, following the promulgation of the new exchange regulations and the resumption of the sale of gold bars on the part of the Central Bank, prices of daily commodities, such as rice and others, have been rising to higher and higher levels for the past few weeks.

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Wage-Price Differences Retard US Reconversion

WHILE the reconversion of American industry to full peace-time production was expected to be completed by July 1, 1946, recent developments in the adjustment of wages and prices have greatly impeded the smooth functioning of this plan. Full peace-time production is not expected to dawn until some time in October. Meanwhile, some 6,000,000 men and women are not working due to the realignment of the labor force and the three-month lag in reconversion.

Of the 10,600,000 veterans discharged from the army to date, only an estimated 2,500,000 have been unable to obtain suitable jobs and have applied for unemployment compensation. An estimated 2,000,000 are not in the labor market as yet, while another 3,000,000 veterans are scheduled for release before next September.

Taking into accounts old-age retirements and other withdrawals from the labor market, about 7,500,000 persons will be in need of jobs by September. This situation is expected to be met by the ironing out of the present labor-management controversies. In spite of this surplus of men and women in the labor mart most of the industries are in dire need of skilled workers who are slow in coming up. This is partly due to the need of specialized training before entering skilled jobs, and a considerable number of veterans are entering colleges and professional schools.

In spite of the current wage-price controversies, production in the United States is running at 50 percent above the 1935-1939 level. As soon as these differences are ironed out, United States industry is expected to break all peace-time production records.

Vladivostok Linked With Shanghai

THE Soviet vessel Smolny which called at this port late in February has been assigned to regular service between the Soviet Far Eastern port of Vladivostok and Shanghai. On its first trip the motor vessel, built in Leningrad in 1929, sailed here in ballast but left with a number of Russian orphans and children of poor parentage. These youngsters will be taken care of by the Soviet Government, since their parents have become Soviet citizens by a Supreme Soviet decree issued last January.

The 4000-ton Smolny is expected to call here every fortnight and it is said that another vessel will be assigned to this run in the future.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

According to Representative Bunker of Nevada, Congress soon will hold a hearing of his recently-introduced Bill in which he proposes to raise the statutory price of gold from US$35 to US$56 per ounce, and silver from 71 cents to $1.29.

* * *

Gunsei Industrial Company in Japan predicted last week that productive capacity of the new method of manufacturing penicillin through the use of the silk-worm pupa will be increased from 20 liquid liters daily to 300 as soon as a large scale setup is completed.

* * *

A sit-down strike of 7000 Chinese workers, who demanded an increase in basic wages and assurances of non-retrenchment halted all construction in Hongkong's three naval dock-yards last week.

* * *

The local government of the Tsinan Arsenal area, which is under the control of the 8th Route Army, has invested $10,000,000 to convert the arsenal into a farm tool and machine-building works in one of Shantung's first reconstruction projects.

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Since the liberation of Penai, famous bamboo producing district in Honan, its inhabitants, aided by the local government, have replanted bamboos cut down by the Japanese. Some 12,000 workers have been given work in recently re-established factories of Penai.

* * *

More than 200 textile, tobacco, soap and other firms in Puyang (S. Hopei) have been established or restored with the aid of the local government. A total of 1400 tradesmen and handicraftsmen resumed work after being granted government loans.

* * *

Sir Archibald Rowlands introduced a budget into the Indian Assembly last week, featuring an import duty of 37/6d per tola (180 grains) on gold, increase of the silver duty to 9d. per ounce, abolition of Excess Profits Tax, reduction in income tax and super tax on companies from 7-3/4d. to sixpence. Customs duties on raw materials, machinery imported from abroad, paraffin and gasoline are to be reduced considerably.

* * *

Silver output of the American continents last year was approximately 127,300,000 ounces with Mexico leading with 60,000,000 ounces, U.S. 28,600,000, Canada 14,500,000, Peru 11,500,000, and Bolivia 6,500,000. This year's output, it is believed, will be 50,000,000 ounces higher.

* * *

It was agreed last week to suspend shipment of the Spanish orange crop to Sweden and Switzerland until 200,000 cases have been shipped to the United Kingdom in fulfillment of the British contract.

* * *

British, Australian and Indian interests are establishing a chain of 30 woolen mills in Australia in order to capture Japan's pre-war wool trade. The Federal Government was asked to approve the formation of a company with a capital of Australian £20,000,000.

* * *

Sir Ben Smith, British Minister of Food, said last week at a press conference that one or two seasons will be necessary to restore availability of rice in any quantity in Burma, Siam and Indo-China.

Production of glass mattresses, which are reported by the Wall Street Journal to be very long lasting, will start in the United States in the near future. These mattresses are said to be very soft because of very fine fibers which are non-combustible, non-bacteria supporting and not affected by acids, water or any other liquid.

* * *

A Bangkok dispatch declared last week that more than 8000 tons of Indo-Chinese rice will be shipped from Saigon to China in the near future. This shipment constitutes a part of the 15,000-ton order to be shipped to China ultimately.

* * *

Britain produced almost as much rayon in January this year as in pre-war months. Some 15,000,000 lbs. were manufactured during January as compared with averages of 12,000,000 lbs. during 1945 and 15,100,000 lbs. in 1939.

* * *

A total of 26 restricted concerns are now under the control of the Allied Headquarters in Tokyo, following the inclusion of seven more steel, and communications concerns with 139 subsidiaries in the "schedule of restricted concerns."

* * *

The Governor of Fukien province announced his intention to promote the formation of a Special Aquatic Products company with authorized capital of CNC$300,000,000 to develop the fishing industry. Thirty percent of the shares will be taken by the Provincial Government and the rest will be subscribed by the inhabitants of the province.

* * *

The pre-war level of tea production in Southeast China has fallen by half and only about 400,000 *tan* are expected to be reaped this year. Tea producers have expressed the hope that the Joint Office of the Four State Banks will extend loans to help meet orders placed by American and British tea merchants.

* * *

The first shipment of hog bristles and white wax arrived from the interior to this city for trans-shipment to the United States. The first lot of China's exports from the interior includes 100 *tan* of black hog bristles, 20 *tan* of white hog bristles and 100 catties of white wax.

* * *

A consignment of tung oil and tea is ready for delivery to the local Soviet trade representative for shipment to Russia and comprises the March allotment of trade as stipulated in the Sino-Soviet Trade accord.

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A total of 209,000 tons of rice will be imported into China before the end of June, according to a CNRRA spokesman. Some 4500 tons of American rice are expected here aboard the Charles Lykes from Houston, Texas.

* * *

Soviet rayon factories have received a new installation, which automatically produces knitted rayon fabrics. This machine was designed by a group of scientists of the National Scientific Research Institute of the Textile Industry.

* * *

The China Merchants Steam Navigation Company has released a table of fares for steamers on their South Sea routes. A trip to Ningpo, 1st Class, costs CNC$15,100 and to Canton CNC$72,600.

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Challenge

NEW FRONTIERS IN ASIA, *By Philip Jaffe, New York: Alfred A. Knopf.* 1945. 375 *pp.* US$3.00. *Reviewed by Urii Sdobnikoff.*

THE book's sub-title, "A Challenge to the West," is summed up by Jaffe in the following words: "The world faces the choice between progress and reaction, and the two great powers mainly responsible for making that choice are Great Britain and the United States. Will they choose the adventurous path of constructive economic collaboration for developing the backward areas of the world? Or will they turn back once more to the old, well-worn paths of economic nationalism, commercial rivalry, and the struggle for larger and larger shares of trade in an ever-contracting world economy?"

The author bases his study of the political and economic possibilities in the Far East on the premise that peace is impossible without freedom and independence, and an ever-rising standard of living for those peoples who are now backward and economically underdeveloped.

No matter how careful is the control and division of the already existing markets, whether through the instrument of a sterling block with Britain, leading France and the Netherlands, or by any other superficially expedient means, peace and progress are not possible unless the present colonial peoples, headed by India, and the free, but industrially backward peoples, led by China, are given ample opportunity of becoming so many hundreds of millions of prospective customers.

To achieve this end Jaffe sees as imperative a wise policy of investment with a view of helping these impoverished peoples, whose economic and political development has been retarded by the unwise and abusive imperialist tendencies of the colonial powers.

Philip Jaffe underscores the British determination of restoring, at any price, the colonial status quo in the Far East. This contention he supports by quoting official statements and a review of British policy which is best exemplified by that country's enduring efforts toward retarding India's industrialization. The author shows that Britain is fearful of losing her political control over the vast sources of raw materials which, she thinks, would rapidly come under American economic domination if both countries play according to the same rules.

Jaffe backs this contention by showing that the United States has emerged from the war economically stronger than ever, and certainly in a more favorable position than Britain to flood foreign markets with surplus American goods. Of this Britain is afraid and, says Jaffe, her persistent attempts to maintain a stranglehold on these areas, even if veiled with offers of "autonomy and self-rule," may ultimately lead to a struggle for greater shares of the ever-shrinking world market.

If the living standards of economically weak peoples were to be raised, and purchasing power vested in additional millions on this side of the Pacific, a veritable age of plenty would eventually round the corner. Failure to raise living standards and thus create practically an unlimited market for the products manufactured by industrial nations, whose production potential has so greatly increased as the result of the war effort, would mean a return to the old set-up where competition for customers and sources of raw materials bred the first and second wars.

The only way to achieve this wise investment and aid economically backward nations in raising their national living standard is to promote democratically constituted governments genuinely interested in the industrial and agricultural development of their respective countries.

Jaffe cites the case of Japan, where militarists who were blamed for warmongering were only expressing the implicit desires of the huge Zaibatsu monopolies. The Zaaibatsu, he says, were not anxious to raise the standard of living of millions of impoverished peasants who served as a reserve labor army for their industries. The domestic market being unable to consume the goods produced by Zaibatsu industries, new markets had to be procured and this resulted in a long series of aggressions which began with the Formosa adventure. Jaffe views all Japanese aggressions as quests for new markets and sources of raw materials, the direct result of a top-heavy economy. As long as this economy remains top-heavy, the mere removal of Japanese militarists will in no way safeguard the world from future Japanese sorties. A democratic Japan with a more equitable distribution of wealth among the population is the only safeguard against the Japanese menace.

China, warns Jaffe, may be heading the way of Japan if she decides to build up a top-heavy economy without a decisive improvement in the lot of her impoverished peasants. Unless greater purchasing power is given the Chinese rural millions, and with it a higher standard of living, China may be forced to flood foreign markets with goods produced by cheap labor. This course will in no way bridge the rift between a highly concentrated wealth in the hands of a minority and the major part of the Chinese people, who will be unable to buy the goods they produce.

This tragic development, Jaffe declares, can only be prevented by a democratic government and a decisive change in the destiny of China's peasants.

Jaffe draws a macabre picture of Britain's role in India, her falsification of the Hindu-Moslem antagonisms, one-sided investments and control to block India's industrial growth, and the general misleading of the American public as to the actual situation in that crown colony.

While advocating the development of free and expanding economies in the backward colonial areas of Asia, the author declares that there are "powerful forces that see no other way of maintaining their own strength and security than by opposing such an approach to the problems of Asia, and working for a restoration of the pre-war colonial system in one form or another." Jaffe believes that such forces are present not only in Britain, but also in the United States.

It is an established fact that a deliberately restricted world economy in which half the world's population is compelled to live at a bare subsistence level will inevitably breed future strife. This is the author's firm conviction. His concluding words, however, sound highly problematical as to whether or not the west will meet this challenge and change the trend of history.

Jaffe's analysis of the political situation is always backed by economic data for he seems to believe that politics spring and are directed by a country's economic development. This method of analysis is clear and intelligible and, it should be added, convincing.

"New Frontiers in Asia" is a most welcome treatise on the situation in Asia today, for although written shortly after August 1945, it has all the force and vitality of a news report.

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4th Class	3rd Class	—	Exp.	Exp.	2,3 Local	2,3 Local	Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS		2,3 Local	2,3 Local	4th Class	3rd Class		Exp.	Exp.	Night Exp.
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2.36	8.39	9.13	10.07	12.12	16.57	19.53	22.53	A 崑山 QUINSAN	D	8.45	10.14	11.35	17.01	19.29	15.20	18.13	5.16
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3.41	9.47	10.01	10.56	13.00	18.37	20.52	23.38	A 吳縣 WUHSIEN	D	7.29	9.00	10.05	15.50	18.44	14.30	17.23	4.20
4.13	9.56	10.10	11.06	13.15	18.46	21.00	23.50	D	A	7.17	8.54	9.44	15.39	18.35	14.21	17.14	4.11
5.23	11.07	11.01	11.57	14.25	20.02	22.00	0.48	A 無錫 WUSIH	D	6.00	7.41	8.30	14.28	17.45	13.31	16.19	3.14
5.43	11.13	11.09	12.05	14.35	20.11		1.00	D	A		7.35	8.19	14.17	17.36	13.23	16.12	3.05
7.03	12.23	12.00	13.02	15.46	21.30		1.58	A 武進 WUCHIN	D		6.20	7.05	13.05	16.40	12.27	15.10	2.00
7.22	12.50		13.15	16.00			2.18	D	A			6.30	12.36		12.12	14.54	1.39
8.47	14.49		14.11	17.01			3.19	A 丹陽 TANYANG	D			5.05	10.29		11.18	13.39	0.20
8.52	15.00		14.16	17.05			3.24	D	A			4.54	10.24		11.14	13.34	0.13
9.55	15.55		14.54	17.43			4.10	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG	D			3.40	9.30		10.36	12.56	23.17
10.30	16.10		15.07	17.51			4.22	D	A			3.17	9.12		10.25	12.41	23.05
13.10	18.20		16.30	19.25			6.00	A 南京 NANKING	D			1.00	7.00		9.00	11.00	21.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI	上海							
QUINSAN	崑山	52	540.00	720.00	360.00	480.00	180.00	225.00
WUHSIEN	吳縣	86	810.00	990.00	540.00	630.00	270.00	315.00
WUSIH	無錫	129	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	950.00	390.00	480.00
WUCHIN	武進	167	1,530.00	1,890.00	1,020.00	1,200.00	510.00	600.00
TANYANG	丹陽	211	1,980.00	2,520.00	1,320.00	1,590.00	660.00	795.00
CHINKIANG	鎮江	242	2,250.00	2,790.00	1,500.00	1,770.00	750.00	885.00
NANKING	南京	311	2,880.00	3,600.00	1,920.00	2,280.00	960.00	1,140.00

滬杭線 SHANGHAI HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

11	61	31	車次 TRAIN NO.		32	12	62
Express	2,3,4 Class	2,3 Class	站名 STATIONS		2,3 Class	Express	2,3,4 Class
7.00	7.50	15.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH	A	13.45	19.30	22.35
7.15	8.09	15.35	A 上海西站 SHANGHAI	D	13.25	19.15	22.16
7.25	8.19	15.40	D WEST	A	13.20	19.05	22.11
8.14	8.24	16.45	A 松江 SUNGKIANG	D	12.12	18.16	21.07
8.19	8.30	16.50	D	A	12.07	18.11	21.02
9.30	11.04	18.25	A 嘉興 KASHING	D	10.33	17.00	19.35
9.42	11.13	18.40	D	A	10.26	16.45	19.25
10.18	11.52	19.19	A 峽石 HASHA	D	9.35	16.14	18.42
10.18	11.54	19.21	D	A	9.34	16.12	18.40
10.51	12.39	20.07	A 長安 CHANGAN	D	8.51	15.37	17.51
10.55	12.44	20.14	D	A	8.46	15.32	17.46
13.00	14.00	21.30	A 杭州 HANGCHOW	D	7.30	14.30	16.30

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI	上海							
SUNGKIANG	松江	45	450.00	632.00	300.00	390.00	150.00	196.00
KASHING	嘉興	99	900.00	1,080.00	600.00	690.00	300.00	345.00
HASHA	峽石	135	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	960.00	390.00	480.00
CHANGAN	長安	151	1,440.00	1,800.00	960.00	1,140.00	480.00	570.00
HANGCHOW	杭州	190	1,710.00	2,070.00	1,140.00	1,320.00	570.00	660.00

華中鐵路管理委員會
CENTRAL CHINA RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

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